

CANNOT FINISH DRAINAGE WORK

FOUR MILES OF THE MT. PLEASANT-SOMERS CANAL HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

ENCOUNTER A BAD STRETCH

Muck and Quicksand Impeds Progress
Near Bull Farm—Average Rate 200 Feet Per Day—Three Miles Yet to be Dug—Project Calculated to Remove Many Stagnant Pools of Water.

Mr. Pleasant and Somers canal, being dug under the direction of Birdall and Galloway of this city, contractors, will not be completed this year. This statement was made to a reporter of the Journal who visited the ditch early in the week. Up to date four miles of the seven to go is finished. The dredge has reached a point just south of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway tracks, west of the Charles Bull farm. Here a long stretch of soft muck and quicksand was struck and it was impossible to dig the ditch to the proper depth, on account of the sides caving in, in fact the men operating the dredge said there was no bottom.

John Leight, superintendent of the work, said that when the start was made down in Somers, Kenosha county, it was supposed that it could be completed before winter, but owing to many unforeseen obstacles met it would not be possible to get through this year. By the latter part of next week they expect to reach the railway line and it is probable it will stop there for the winter.

Average Daily Progress.

Mr. Leight said that the dredge averaged 200 feet in a single day, that is twenty-four hours, two crews being employed night and day, six in the day and two at night. The dredge is a regular one, and is moved forward and back on rails, these rails being in the shape of box drains, only made of iron and laid on either side of the canal. While no bad accidents have occurred to delay the progress of the work, the dredge has left the track once and this means the hardest kind of work to replace it. Thus far the work is first-class, but what will be done where the quick sand caves in and fills the hole is hard to contemplate.

Stagnant Water Removed.

Although the canal passes through one hundred and seventeen parcels of land. These lands in the boundaries to a great extent, are of the marsh, swamp and overgrown condition. The farmers interested represented that most of the year they were covered with stagnant pools of water, that it was detrimental to health and that the general health of the people would be greatly improved by the digging of the canal and the lands overgrown made suitable for cultivation and valuable.

The probable cost of the work was estimated at \$16,000. The expense to keep it in repair \$150 per annum. The total distance of the drain is 17,500 feet; six feet wide for 9,900 feet and three feet for a distance of 7,600 feet, and about twelve feet wide from bank to bank. The commissioners who are looking after the work are Enoch Haigh, James C. Bennett and E. A. Burgess.

Many Acres Redeemed.

That hundreds of acres of marsh lands in Racine county have been redeemed and made valuable, because of the laying of canals or ditches in several sections, can no longer be doubted. Just how many acres are under cultivation, formerly covered with water, mud and muck, it would be difficult to estimate. Perhaps it would run into the thousands. Since the completion of the Yorkville and Raymond canal, additional ditches have been dug for miles, the object being to drain water into the main stream. It is understood that preliminary steps have been taken for the building of two or three other canals. Farmers admit that the money assessed against them for the improvement, is made up ten times over in the land redeemed and put under cultivation.

THE MIKULECKY WILL.

Caledonia Farmer Leaves Quilt an Estate to Wife and Children.

This morning a petition was filed in the county court in the matter of the last will of John Mikulecky of Caledonia. There is quite a large estate left. He bequeaths in his will \$100 to his son Joseph; \$100 to his son Frank; \$100 to his daughter Anna Bowers; \$100 to the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Wm. Smith; \$100 to children of his dead daughter, Mrs. B. Starn; also a hundred dollars to other nephews; a section of land to his son, Venell, and land to other sons and daughters who kept him and his wife during their old age. The balance goes to his wife, John Elias is named as the executor.

OBITUARY.

Schattner.

Bertha Kate Schattner died last night at her home in the town of Yorkville, aged 40 years. She leaves a husband and one son and three sisters and three brothers to mourn her loss. The brothers and sisters are Jake, Dr. Julius, Robert, Mrs. William Welchlin, Mrs. C. Rindelman and Miss Ida Kiefer, all of Milwaukee. The funeral will be announced later.

There seems to be nothing small about the striking telegraphers.

DISCOVERED THROUGH PICTURE.

Mr. Cooney of Racine Finds Sister Through Novel Manner.

Chicago newspapers recently printed a picture of J. M. Cooney of this city, president of the Lakeshore Baseball league, and claim that through the publication of the same Mr. Cooney was united with a sister whom he had not seen in twenty-three years. When Mr. Cooney was seen this morning he said that the story was in part true. It is true that he had not seen his sister in a great many years, but it was only for a few months that he did not know her place of residence, or that she had settled in Chicago, and that she saw his picture and wrote him and they were then united.

Years ago, as the Cooney family of boys and girls had reached maturity they married off and went out into the world. One of Mr. Cooney's sisters married a man who had business in several of the larger cities and so the couple changed their residence often. Mr. Cooney became a printer while hardly more than a boy and wandered all over the country. A few years ago he settled in this city and as the lovers of baseball know, he took great interest in the national game, managed a number of teams and this year established the Cooney park and became president of the Lakeshore league.

Mr. Cooney made many trips to Chicago and visited his parents, but was never fortunate enough to see the sister in question. Eventually the family home was broken up by death and later the sister became a widow. Then Mr. Cooney lost track of her and did not know she had returned to Chicago, and she had also lost trace of him.

On St. Patrick's day she happened to pick up a Chicago paper and there saw the picture of Mr. Cooney. She wrote him and then the meeting followed. The sister is one of the best known ladies of Chicago and stands high in social circles.

SAYS ROOSEVELT ONLY CAN WIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—William Jennings Bryan will be the next president of the United States unless President Roosevelt consents to run again, is the statement credited to Senator Beveridge of Indiana. Senator Beveridge is quoted as saying that President Roosevelt is the only man who can defeat Bryan, and has no great confidence in presidential booms which can be launched by any candidate who has a few political friends.

"The Knox boom, the Cannon boom, the Taft boom and all other presidential booms will disappear before the next Republican national convention meets," Mr. Beveridge is reported to have declared. "Colonel Bryan will, in my opinion, be again nominated next year. Democratic sentiment is overwhelmingly for him, and there is only one candidate who can defeat him. He is President Roosevelt."

Some Parcels Post Fallacies.

Chicago Journal: Postmaster General Von Meyer, though not long in office, has apparently succumbed to all the departmental traditions. One of these is that, by some method, the annual post office deficit should be made larger by experiments outside its regular mail-carrying business.

Thus the new postmaster general gives notice that he is strongly in favor of introducing the parcels post system in the United States. He quotes some instances of alleged benefits from this system in European countries. But there are some features of this subject that Mr. Von Meyer either remains in ignorance of or chooses to ignore.

For instance, does the head of the post office department realize that in the city of Chicago alone the postoffice pays out money-order drafts from over 3,000 smaller post-offices in the surrounding country?

Does Mr. Von Meyer know that his postoffice subordinates in Chicago pay out to a single mail-order house over \$100,000 every working day in the year? And that this sum is collected through the tributary post-offices surrounding Chicago, instead of being spent among country storekeepers?

Everything that tends to take away normal commerce from rural communities, and to concentrate it in the big cities, is an economic mistake. Commercial life in the towns and villages should be more self-entered, not less.

The city mail-order house assumes to make the farmer independent of country stores, and in so doing strikes at one of the fundamental factors in country life.

The obvious effect of a parcels post system would be an increased tendency to build up city mail-order houses, and to correspondingly lessen the volume of local business in country stores. If the mail-order houses are now able, with high express rates, to build up their business, their field would be vastly increased by a parcels post system.

The people should not permit their postoffice department to lend itself to increased concentration of business. The public want demands that all natural channels of trade shall be conserved, even if the parcels post had received a setback.

ENGINES CLASH; SEVEN INJURED

PASSENGER HITS FREIGHT NEAR CORLISS, FIREMAN AND ENGINEER BEING HURT.

THREE RACINEITES SUFFER

Robert Nelson, Contractor; Harry Kessel, Mail Clerk, and Conductor Madison Bruised—Engineer Hagedorn, Blinded by Headlight, Hardly Saw Brakeman Signaling—Investigation Now On.

Seven persons were injured in a railway collision between a passenger and freight train on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, about 8 o'clock last night, one-half mile west of Corliss; two locomotives were wrecked, mail car damaged and from sixty to seventy passengers badly shook up, a panic ensuing. The injured are:

John Hagedorn, Fireport, Ill., engineer of the passenger train, leg broken, head cut, back injured, slightly hurt internally, brought to Racine and taken to the St. Mary's hospital.

Michael Stehling, Milwaukee, fireman of the passenger train, one ankle sprained, legs and back injured, taken to Milwaukee.

Robert Nelson, Racine, contractor, face cut, knee bruised and slightly hurt internally, by being thrown from a seat, brought to his home here.

Harry Kessel, Racine, mail clerk, hurt about the back, brought to his home in this city.

Conductor Madison, Racine, of the passenger train, hurt on the leg slightly, able to be around.

T. R. Goss, Milwaukee, aged 57, head injured, and it was feared his skull was fractured, but this was found to be untrue today.

There was one other passenger cut on the head and face, but he continued on his way to Milwaukee and his name could not be ascertained.

One Engine Demolished.

Passengers in the coaches were hurled from their seats and thrown in all directions and no doubt many received cuts and bruises which will not be reported. Engineer Hagedorn of the freight train, and his fireman, jumped from their engine and escaped injury.

The passenger engine is a complete wreck and the freight not much better, while the end of a mail car was stove in, a coach damaged and some of them went off the rails. None of the freight cars were damaged.

As soon as possible a wrecking crew came from Milwaukee and the wreckage had been cleared up by 8 o'clock this morning. Just what the damage will amount to is not given, but estimates place it at \$10,000.

How It Happened.

A freight train, bound west, had pulled into the yards one mile west of Corliss, backed into a siding and some switching was done. The east-bound passenger train from Freeport, came along, running thirty miles an hour. The freight locomotive had just moved off the main track into the siding and a brakeman was sent ahead to flag the passenger. Engineer Hagedorn, blinded by the headlight of the freight train, hardly saw the brakeman signaling and believed it was the rear end of a freight train he was to look out for. However, he soon realized that he was running in to the siding, put on the air and reversed his engine, but it was too late and his engine went head into the freight locomotive, the crash being heard as far east as the Corliss station. The freight engineer and fireman had time to jump, but Engineer Hagedorn and his fireman could not tell whether they leaped or were thrown off their engine.

Passengers Shocked Up.

The passenger train was heavily loaded with passengers from the west, bound for Racine, Milwaukee and other points. The first intimation they had of a collision was when the crash came and they were thrown from their seats. Some received cuts and bruises, the women screamed and there was a regular panic. All who were able jumped off the train. Engineer Hagedorn lay on the side of the track with a broken leg; Fireman Stehling was used up with a sprained ankle and others were limping around, and a few were covered with blood. As soon as possible the injured were cared for by Dr. Pechu of Corliss. When they were brought here Dr. Peelin was assisted by Dr. Nott. All of the injured are doing well today and will recover.

Who Was to Blame.

Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul railway have been on the ground today making an investigation and will place the blame for the accident where it belongs. The accident was a very lucky one under the conditions, for when a passenger train, going thirty miles an hour, collided head on, with another locomotive, it generally means death to both train crew and passengers. All trains have been operating on time today, the only delay being a few trains during the night.

INDIANS SMOTHER PENNSY.

Redskins Walk All Over the Quaker Eleven in First Half.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The University of Pennsylvania and Carlisle Indians will meet this afternoon in their annual football contest on Franklin field. The Indians will include all of the famous players who triumphed last year, including Mount Pleasant, Gardner, Exendine and Hendricks.

First half: Carlisle Indians 16; University of Pennsylvania 0.

Wisconsin Meets Illinois.

MADISON, Oct. 26.—The football season of the University of Wisconsin will be ushered in this afternoon when the Wisconsin eleven meet the University of Illinois. Both coaches express the opinion that the contest will be a hard fought one and that the result will be decided pretty much by endurance of the teams. The eleven are looked upon as being quite evenly matched. The Badgers go into the game without two of their best men, Osthoff and Dittman.

Yale in Good Shape.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—At Yale field today, the Yale football team will try conclusions with Villa Nova, which latter eleven scored against Princeton early in the season. The Yale team, which a week ago, was unable to score on West Point, has been given hard practice since that time, and it is the opinion of its friends that the team is the best the university has had in several years.

PRESIDENT SMALL DEPOSED.

Washington, D. C. Man Elected—Once More to Try Negotiations.

Sylvester J. Small, Chicago, was officially deposed as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union at the closing session of the special convention yesterday. The position was filled by the elevation of First Vice President W. W. Beattie, Washington, D. C.

The strike will be brought to an end, if committees appointed are successful in negotiations with the managements of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. Two committees, consisting of three members each, will go to New York as soon as possible and attempt to bring about a settlement.

The plan to bring about an alliance with the railroad operators will be taken up immediately.

The Need of Truancy Officers.

Evening Wisconsin: A dispatch from Madison announces that despite the fact that the population of the state is increasing at a rate of about 32,000 annually, the attendance of children in the schools of the state shows no increase. The facts as to school attendance are ascertained from the reports submitted to the state superintendent's office for the past year. Ten years ago the state of Wisconsin was ranked eighth in the list for literacy by the commissioner of education of the United States government; now it ranks twelfth. The number of people who can not read or write, according to the federal statistics, is rapidly increasing in the state.

These revelations point to the timeliness of the recent recommendation by Superintendent Pearce that the board of school directors shall strengthen the corps of truancy officers in Milwaukee. A large proportion of the children of school age who are growing up without the benefit of education, which is freely offered to all who will procure it at the public schools, consists of the offspring of recent arrivals in the United States. All that is needed in most cases to get these children into the schools is a little missionary work with the parents, and for that purpose more truancy officers are required.

This is a matter that should not be neglected. The school year now under way will be a good one in which to begin a demonstration that Milwaukee stands ready to do her full share toward raising Wisconsin's percentage of literacy to a point at which it will compare favorably with that of any state in the union.

No Repetition of Former Disaster.

Milwaukee News: Fortunately for the country, the conditions that have resulted in the New York crisis have been apparent to its bankers and business men and they have prepared against the day of reckoning. The conditions throughout the country are not what they were in 1892 when every community was up to its ears in speculation and debt, needing only the starting of the foundation to bring the whole edifice down with a crash. There may be a check to industrial activity—a tightening of money—but there will be no repetition of the former disaster. For this condition of affairs we owe nothing to the great leaders in finance and industry, but to the conservatism of the farmers, the wage earners, the business men and bankers removed from the gambling frenzy of Wall street and content with moderate profits and safe investments.

Punch: He—Mabel, you grow more beautiful every day.
She (pouting)—Oh, Jack, you do exaggerate!
He—Well, then, every other day.

It all depends from the point of view and then in the tolerance or intolerance of those in control.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Marquette Eagle-Star: The game of the nations now and for many years will be in the field of commerce.

Atlanta Journal: Now that the peace conference is over, the German nation wants it understood that it needs a bigger navy and is bound to have it.

Milwaukee News: It is suspected that William Travers Jerome was resting when opportunity knocked repeatedly at his door.

Chicago Record-Herald: It is reported that Governor Hughes is losing confidence in District Attorney Jerome. In this connection it may be said that Gov. Hughes is not a sudden loser.

Washington Post: From his latest interview in New York it is evident that Henry Watterson got an awful bump when he fell off the Bryan band wagon.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It cannot be denied that whatever results have come from the present congress as well as the last have been more in the line of stirring up discussion among the various nations than in establishing any new principles. It is evident that the nations will not now agree to compulsory arbitration or anything approaching it. The time may come when enlightened public opinion, the state of society and the fixity of political conditions will make this possible, but then it will be a mere registering of what civilization has already agreed upon.

Green Bay Gazette: Monday's list of killed and injured in railway and automobile accidents lends a bad aspect to the beginning of the week.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The much maligned John D., has his good points, and his money is a potent factor in quieting the New York flurry.

Madison Democrat: For the purpose of forestalling future possibilities in the way of levity it may be well now to suggest that the Democratic party cannot have too much Johnson.

Madison Journal: The people who possess the swollen fortunes are hardly inclined to gloat over them. Even Mr. Rockefeller, who is Dr. Gladden's bete noir cannot by the wildest flight of the imagination be thought of as gloating over what he has accumulated. And we are quite sure the rest of us are not gloating.

Exchange: The New York politicians would better not try to kick Mr. Hughes upstairs into the presidency. That was what they did to Roosevelt.

New York Tribune: Dr. G. Stanley Hall says he is engaged in solving one of the riddles of the ages. "What is a child?" After he gets through with that he might attack "The World's" modern riddle, "What is a Democrat?"

Baltimore Sun: The Jamestown Exposition owes the government \$900,000, but it is taking life easy and allowing Uncle Sam to pace the floor.

Washington Post: After Miss Gladys Vanderbilt becomes the Countess Seebach she will always remind her friends of an innumerable case of hay fever.

Milwaukee Sentinel: From an exchange comes the report that the latest fall style in women's headgear is practically the same as it was a hundred years ago. We fail to see why hoopskirts and certain other articles were not resurrected along with the hats.

New York Tribune: The telegraphers strike, begun in haste, is now ending in recriminations and discord. The strike is a two-edged weapon, which no organization should unleash lightly and thoughtlessly. Unless public opinion sustains it such a move is always little less than suicidal.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The largest scientific meeting ever held in the United States will be held at Madison in December. There are five societies represented in the association, namely the American Historical society with a membership of 3,000, the American Economic association, and the American Political association.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Here in St. Louis, in the twentieth century and in the year of the lid the third, there are policemen who are marveling because a man full of elder purchased on Sunday under their eyes walks on all fours, attempts to set his watch by a fire alarm box, or puts his umbrella to bed and hangs himself up on the balustrade.

Chicago Record-Herald: Official reports show that the 2-cent-a-mile rate has increased the earnings of the railroads in Ohio. This indicates that if the fares could be made low enough everybody would ride on the railroads all the time.

Washington (D. C.) Star: Annexation may come in time. Many Cubans desire it, and many Americans think both countries would benefit. But to be creditable and thoroughly workable it must come in the natural order of things. Should it come as the result of a conspiracy of the American speculators, operating in disregard of this government's duty and promises in the premises, and with only their wallets in mind, it would be certain to breed no end of trouble.

Atlanta Journal: The truth must be confessed that the sending of the fleet to the Pacific has struck more terror to

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the hearts of some Americans than to any of the Japanese.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: At the present rate of progress the American oration will soon be a lap ahead of the English drumbeat in circling the world.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Leaders have been pilloried by the public for responsibility for industrial disturbances; but now the suspicion seems to be confirmed that there may be times when they are obliged to lean in the direction of strife should the issue lie between peace and conflict if they would retain the positions through which they gain their salaries.

Milwaukee News: It would be interesting to know if the state railway commission is keeping itself informed as to whether the street railway service in Milwaukee is as good as it was when the commission was investigating it last winter. There are citizens that are dubious over the "great victory" that was won for the people in the first round of "regulation."

Philadelphia North American: Bryan says he has ascertained to tell the people on November 25. Well, who ever suspected that Bryan would be a candidate again?

Marquette Eagle-Star: With railroad extensions under way, mining explorations by the severe, new lumber and industrial enterprises projected, the district embraced in northeastern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan, is preparing itself for anything but hard times. The year that is coming promises to be even more prosperous than the one that is now passing.

Philadelphia Press: Uncle Sam is gathering crops worth \$7,000,000,000. That means about \$80 worth of farm produce for every inhabitant of the country. As a producer of real wealth the farmer is still in a class by himself.

New York World: Comparing the cities of the country, the census bureau announces gravely that New York has Wouldn't it be nice if this were news to the most expensive government.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Secretary Taft is the first war minister to go around the world and talk peace. The Hague conference may accomplish nothing, but the Taft mission is doing well.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Japan, it is said, is buying American made steel milk. We wait with bated breath to see what effect this announcement will have on Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Chicago Record-Herald: Two college football teams played at Akron, Ohio, recently without killing or injuring a player. We are assured, however, that it wasn't much of a game.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Chinese were no less delighted than the Japanese to see Mr. Taft. America never sent a better advertisement around the world than its great war secretary.

Boston Journal: Wonders never cease nowadays, anyhow. Marconi reports picking up a wireless telegraph message from the other side of the world, and the Forest reports speaking two miles by wireless telephone.

Madison Journal: The three officials whose duty it is to determine the state tax, view it from the standpoint of

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GOOD ROADS ARE VITAL

NOT ONLY RURAL RESIDENTS, BUT ALL CLASSES ARE AFFECTED BY THEM.

MANNER OF BUILDING THEM

Legislation Recently Enacted is of Interest and Rock County Will Take Advantage of the Law—Election of Any Town May Meet and Vote Tax For Such an Improvement.

Farmers in every town of Racine county are talking good roads and the best manner of securing them and at the least expense. For a time some feeling appeared to exist in regard to the movement for the reason the tiller of the soil labored under the impression that in case all of the highways in the county were macadamized or filled in with stone or other material, that the autos would practically crowd them off the roads. This feeling has died out and now the farmers realize that good roads are the best thing that could happen. Already many of them have been gravelled for miles and a great deal of crushed stone is being put in, a few of the adherents of good roads believing that stone roads are better and more lasting than gravel highways, because there will be no mud after and the water runs off stone a great deal quicker and more thorough than off a sandy soil. That an impetus is to be given the movement with mass meetings in the near future, is certain.

About the Expense.

The farmers believe, and they are right, that the whole burden of expense should not be forced upon them, but other provisions made whereby the owners of automobiles should be requested to assist in the improvements, as well as others, and the state ought to do something. Eminent workers for the cause have shown the many advantages to be derived from improved highways in such a manner that there can be no doubt. It has been shown that \$20,000, could be saved to the American people yearly, if once they were freed from the mud bondage which is at present time holding them in its grasp. It has been pointed out how the children are kept from going to church on Sundays because they were unable to navigate the roads. Farmers pay a heavy penalty by additional cost of transportation to railway centers and in turn the consumer of the farmer's products pay the penalty for everything they get.

How the Law is Made.

What the legislature does is the best results for the people. They want to know how the money appropriated for the road improvement is the best on the ground. Time and time again it has been demonstrated that most of the money has been wasted because the people did not understand how to get the most for their money. That roads have been widened, bridges built, and the work done in such a manner that it is certain that the burden in this vicinity are about ready to be thrust toward good roads.

Interests Affected.

The following section on the importance of good roads with the extracts from the good roads law of the state passed at the last legislature is taken from the Journal-Gazette. Rock county has taken a particular interest in the subject and will take due advantage of the state law.

Every one is interested in good roads, whether he be the owner of a horse, automobile or walks. Taxpayers are also interested in keeping the cost of these roads down to a minimum of taxation so that the burden will not be too heavy to bear. The great state of Wisconsin has miles and miles of unimproved roads; that is, roads that are still in their infancy in the form of thoroughfares that can be used at all times of the year and under all conditions. Legislation to bring about a uniformity of roads is slowly taking form and the recent legislature which passed the law relative to the choice of a superintendent of roads for each county made a great step in the right direction. One can find many interesting things in this law which few have read through or understood thoroughly. The county board is soon to meet and to aid them and others interested in the good roads movement parts of the law are printed below.

Chapter 487.

The opening section is as follows: "The electors of any town in the state at the annual town meeting may vote a special highway tax not less than one-half mill, nor to exceed two and one-half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of said town in addition to the highway tax provided by law; said special tax to be collected in money and used only for the purpose of covering any main traveled highway already graded, with gravel, crushed

rock or clay and gravel, as shall be approved by the county highway commissioner. Such tax when collected shall be paid into the county treasury."

Kind of Road.

The second section says: "Whenever the supervisors of any town shall file with the county board of the county in which such town is situated, a petition setting forth that such town, in addition to levying the usual highway taxes, has voted to cover any main traveled highway after the same has been properly graded at the expense of said town, on plans and grades approved by the county highway commissioner, and such roads have been approved by the county highway commissioner when so graded and prepared, not less than twenty-four feet wide, with gravel, crushed rock or clay and gravel or such other material to a depth of not less than four inches and not less than eight feet in width, and that said town has provided for the payment of one-half of the cost of covering said main traveled highway with gravel, crushed rock or clay and gravel, or such other approved material, the county board shall appropriate the other half of such cost, and cause such sum to be levied upon all taxable property in the county, as well with the amount provided for by said town, be sufficient to defray the expense of covering said main traveled highway or highways designated in said petition."

Highway Commissioner.

Section five is interesting and is as follows: "The county board shall, at its next annual session and every three years thereafter, elect a competent person to be known as county highway commissioner, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, subject to removal from office by the county board, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected on the ground of incompetency, neglect of duty or of good cause shown."

His Salary.

Section eight of the law or 1811, of the statutes fixes his salary: "The county board shall, at its next annual meeting, provide a compensation for the county highway commissioner which shall be paid out of the general fund of such county, as the salaries of the county officers are paid."

"Such compensation shall be fixed by the county board at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per day for time actually consumed in the performance of official duty, which shall be in lieu of services and all traveling and personal expenses."

"Nothing herein contained, however, shall prohibit any county board from fixing a monthly or annual salary in lieu of such per diem."

The next section provides that the "highway commissioner shall exercise general supervision over all county highways as hereinafter provided."

Further Work.

The law then provides in a following paragraph that "the county board shall, at its next meeting after the passage and publication of this act, designate a system of prospective county highways, such roads when so designated shall extend into every town in the county and shall constitute continuous lines of highway as nearly as may be practicable, only such highways shall be designated as shall best serve the interests of the general public. Succeeding county boards may alter or discontinue any of such highways or extend such system, and shall not discontinue any part of such system which has been improved and adopted under the provisions of this act, or which is in process of such improvement or adoption, without consent of the town board in which it is situated."

"When the county board shall cause to be made an outline map of such county system of highways, and shall cause a copy of the same to be placed in the office of the county clerk and in the office of the various town clerks of the county; and shall also deliver a copy to the highway commissioner; such map shall be corrected from time to time under the direction of the county board."

Important Place.

This new office created by law is an important one and one which must be filled with care. It should not go to a political aspirant, but to some one with training as an engineer. The county board when it meets will have hard work cut out for them and each taxpayer in the county should see that their representative is instructed relative to the wishes of his constituents on the subject.

TWO FAMILIES IN COURT.

Belligerent Members of Lewis and Wuster Households Are Arrested.

It is not often that eight persons, all charged with assault and battery, are in a court room at one time, but such was the case in Justice Rowland's court yesterday afternoon and the same bunch will be up again at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The parties are all from the families of Thomas Lewis and Gottlieb Wuster, farmers living near the Pike woods. The trouble grew over the fact that two daughters of Thomas Lewis cut across the land of Wuster, on their way to Sunday school. Wuster ordered them off and then he is charged with assaulting one of them. This was the signal for different members of both families to take a hand in the melee. They fought on the fields of Wuster and then on the highway, and when the battle ended there were a number of bruised heads. As a result eight members of the two families were arrested. All day yesterday evidence was heard and will be finished tomorrow.

MANUFACTURE OF SAUERKRAUT

INTERESTING SCENES AT FRANK PURE FOOD CO.'S PLANT AT FRANKSVILLE.

ONLY BEST HEADS USED

Forty Vats, Each Holding Fifty Tons, Contain Product Until it is Cured—Contracted With Growers to Pay \$4.00 a Ton—All Needed Over That is Paid For at Market Price.

There is no question but that for the past three decades, or a much longer period, Racine county has achieved an enviable reputation at large as a territory famous for the variety, magnitude and high class character of various products. In the entire list there is nothing that approaches the unworthy class. It is obvious to all that a high order of general mechanical utility is utilized. The addition to and development of these industries have taken up a large area of ground, and some individual concerns in certain localities, are restricted as to enlarging. Certain proprietors of large concerns both in Racine and Milwaukee, are always on the lookout for a desirable place to locate.

Probably one of the most important and valuable industries to locate in the county for the past several years, is the new sauerkraut factory of the Frank Pure Food Co., at Franksville, and the people of that thriving and growing little village are delighted with the concern and what they are doing. Buildings erected are of the best and modern for the business intended. Management of the Frank Pure Food Co., whose main factories are in Milwaukee, taking into consideration the large amount of cabbage being grown in Racine county, saw a good opening. They consulted the people of that place and also residents of Corliss, and decided that Franksville was the desirable section for a new factory. Their buildings are neat, clean and attractive, both from trains passing on the railway and travelers going through the country.

How Kraut is Made.

Few people who have passed this institution have any idea how sauerkraut is made, and the busy scenes on the interior of the factory and a gross representative has just made a careful inspection of the factory and is prepared to say that it is an utter impossibility for any company to operate under more sanitary and cleanly conditions than is the practice in this new Franksville enterprise. Cabbage is brought from the fields by the farmers in the crude state. On Tuesday of this week there was received one hundred tons; Thursday close to one hundred and ten tons and yesterday it was expected to increase today. This cabbage, and sometimes there are forty wagon loads in a string, is dumped on conveyors and carried to the second floor of the factory and here deposited into large bins. In this room there are fifty girls, boys and men. The cleaners take the cabbage heads from the bins and strip off the outside leaves; others, with large knives in hand, slice the head in halves, to ascertain if it is perfect. When any decay is discovered the head is thrown out. After this care the half heads go to the piling machines where the core of the heads are cut out. Again the heads are placed on a conveyor and carried to the cutting machines.

Placed in Vats.

As the cabbage is cut to the sauerkraut stage it drops down into large baskets on trucks on the lower floor. On this floor there are forty vats, each having a capacity of holding three car loads of kraut, of 50 tons to each vat. When the baskets are filled the cut cabbage is wheeled to and emptied into the vats. In these vats are from four to six men. All are attired in snow white uniforms and wear rubber boots. They spread the kraut around in the vat and walk on it, the object being to pack it down as firmly as possible. Before the men get into the vats they clean their boots with a chemical process, also the suits they wear and it is impossible for any dirt or germs of any character to get into the kraut and vats, in fact the sanitary conditions are as perfect as the medical science can determine. In the vats the kraut receives salt, or other things necessary and here it is allowed to remain until cured and ready to barrel and ship to the markets, which the Frank Pure Food company state embraces every state and territory in the direction of the four points of the compass. They are averaging one hundred tons per day and carrying out their agreements with the farmers in and about Franksville. Besides that being cut up they have commenced shipping by rail.

What Contract Was.

In the summer the Frank Pure Food Co. contracted for 225 acres of cabbage at \$4 per ton. It will take twice that amount to supply the factory. What is purchased over the contract calls for the regular market price per ton is paid, now \$7.50 to \$8 per ton. The amount of money invested in this big enterprise is close to \$40,000. Albert J. Frank is the president of the company; Michael Frank, superintendent, and Ralph Oberdorfer, secretary and treasurer. One of the officers of the company said that from half to three-quarters of the factory output has already been sold. The main object of the company is quality, in other words give the populace the purest sauerkraut it is possible to manufacture, and this is also the motto of the

Frank Pure Food Co. in all of their other concerns. All told the number of people employed in the factory to date is seventy-five, most of them being residents around Franksville.

TAPS RICH FARMING REGION.

Passenger and Freight Line From Fond du Lac to Appleton.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 26.—According to John W. Seaman of Sheboygan, the first interurban line to be built in Wisconsin almost entirely for freight and express purposes will be constructed next year from Fond du Lac to Appleton. Mr. Seaman is at the head of the company.

The survey has been completed and Mr. Seaman makes the positive statement that the line will be constructed in 1908. He says that no bonds will be issued, and the line will be constructed entirely with local capital which has already been subscribed.

He says the route will be from Fond du Lac around the east shore of Lake Winnebago, through Taycheedah, Pelee, Calumet Harbor, Calumetville, Brothertown, Stocktonbridge, Sherwood, and Clifton to Appleton. This would open up the beautiful territory in the Fox River Valley for summer homes on the lake shore, as the territory is now mostly farming country.

"It certainly will pay from the start," Mr. Seaman said. "The passenger business will be a very secondary issue with us. We are going to build the line primarily for the freight and express business, but of course will run passenger cars on regular schedules."

"The territory through which the line passes is not reached by rail and the only means the farmers have of disposing of their products is to drive from ten to twenty-five miles and then ship out by boat. Our line will haul their products, even their hay and grain at a very small expense to Appleton or Fond du Lac where they can get the advantage of the higher market prices and it will open up a wonderful source to those cities and incidentally to Milwaukee."

"We will have no power plant and no trolley wires to construct as we will operate our cars by electricity generated by a gasoline engine attached to each car. This will be much cheaper than the trolley system. We will have them in operation within a year from now. It will cost about \$600,000 and we have the money right now."

OBITUARY.

Huck.

Mrs. Susan Huck, widow of the late Michael Huck, and one of the pioneer German residents of Kenosha, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kittie Daniels, in Chicago, yesterday morning, after a long illness from a complication of diseases. The deceased was 74 years of age. She was a native of Germany, but had resided on Durkee avenue, Kenosha for many years. She is survived by four sons: Gustave, of Chicago, John and Michael of Racine, and Fred of Kenosha, and three daughters, Mrs. Daniels of Chicago, Mrs. Joseph Cummings and Mrs. J. Nelson of Racine. The remains were brought to Kenosha late yesterday and the funeral will be held from St. George's church, Kenosha on Saturday morning.

Anderson.

Marie Anderson died last night at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Chris. Peterson, at Somers, Kenosha county, after a short illness, aged 18 years. She leaves a mother and father, who are living in Denmark, and one brother, Chris. Anderson, of 1317 Herrick ave. The deceased was a member of the Young People's society of Our Saviour's church on Racine street. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon from the home of Chris. Peterson at Somers, Wis., the Rev. Bing officiating. Interment will be made at the Somers cemetery.

Boland.

Dennis Boland, a resident of this city for many years and one of the best known carpenters, died at an early hour this morning at the home of the Little Sisters in Milwaukee, aged 83 years. He is survived by a wife and six children who reside in this city. The remains will be brought here for burial, the funeral taking place Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Rose church.

Brand.

Mr. August Brand, aged 84, died Oct. 28 at his home at Neenah, Wis. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Minnie Kephling of 368 State street. Mr. and Mrs. Kephling will leave this evening for Neenah to attend the funeral, which will take place Saturday afternoon.

MATRIMONIAL.

Bronenkant—Seifert.

Miss Elizabeth Josephine Bronenkant, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bronenkant, 641 Grand avenue, and Mr. Frederick Seifert, one of the best known young business men of Milwaukee, were united in marriage at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at St. Mary's church parsonage. Rev. Father Myers officiating. Only a few relatives and friends were present at the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white. The bride was a bouquet of white and yellow chrysanthemums. She was attended by Miss Martha Bronenkant, her sister, prettily gowned. The best man was Albert Ament. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The number of gifts were large and costly. The newly wedded pair departed for a southern wedding trip and they will reside in Milwaukee. The bride has always lived in Racine and is a very popular young woman, while the groom is a rising business man of Milwaukee.



NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

Paris Corners

Paris Corners, Oct. 17, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Karrow were transacting business in Kenosha last Friday.

Harry Gunter was operating the creamery at this place last Thursday morning, while Mr. Hanson attended the Creameryman's convention in Chicago.

Miss Florence Price, who is teaching school in the Whitely district, spent Saturday and Sunday at the old homestead, guest of her brother, Lewis Price, and family.

Mrs. Mattie Fonk and children spent Sunday visiting at the home of her father, Mr. Stahl, of Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Griffiths and sons, Willis and Roswell, made an overland trip to Kenosha last Friday.

Master Esmond and Miss Neva Crane have been visiting their Grandpa Esmond, of Union Grove, this week.

Mrs. Geo. Price and Miss Pearl, were shopping in the village of Union Grove last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gunter and the Misses Dorothy and Ruby Sundayed with Bristol relatives.

Will Gunter of Genoa and Miss Margaret Bohm made a trip to Gomer Roberts' last Sunday in Will's new auto runabout.

John Spartz went to Kenosha with a load of hay last Friday.

Mr. Worth of Bristol made a business trip in our burg last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Williams were calling on Kenosha friends last Tuesday.

John Jones is hauling sand for the new stone chicken house which he intends to build this fall.

Miss Pearl Esmond of Union Grove, was calling on our streets last Friday.

Mr. Will Sheen and son, Howard, went to Kenosha with a load of farm produce last Saturday.

Leo Fonk, the little son of Mrs. Mat Fonk, was taken to Milwaukee to the hospital for an operation last Friday.

Mayor Crane and wife, and Inez Crane and daughter, Geraldine, made a shopping trip to the county seat last Friday.

Gunter Bros. disposed of a valuable horse to a Milwaukee party last week. Consideration \$250.

"Dick" Campbell, the popular creamery man of the Plank road factory was calling on his numerous old time friends in Paris last Saturday.

Will Roberts tripped the "light fantastic" at Bristol last Friday evening.

Walter Meredith and his telephone gang have been installing the new double system this week and promises to have everything in apple pie order in a short time.

Mrs. John Ludwig and daughter were the guests of Miss Rose Thom last Wednesday.

Mrs. Matthew Thom spent last Monday in Racine.

Matt Thom was transacting business in the village of Union Grove last Friday.

Dave Griffiths, of Bristol, spent Sunday with the old folks at home.

South Bristol

South Bristol, Oct. 24.

Mrs. F. E. Anderson and daughter, Mrs. John Higgins visited friends in Kenosha Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Smith entertained company from Evanston, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. C. J. Higgins is entertaining company from Milwaukee.

Mrs. J. T. Hershheim was a Kenosha visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. C. H. Waldo entertained the Ladies Aid society Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Stuart of Kenosha visited relatives and attended the Ladies Aid society this week.

Mrs. F. E. Anderson and daughter visited friends at Camp Lake on Thursday.

Mr. John Higgins was a Kenosha visitor Thursday.

Miss Grace Walker is entertaining her friend, Miss Belle Allen of Gray's Lake, Illinois.

Mrs. Emmet Shields is spending a few days at F. Tomelotte's.

Mrs. H. D. Hallenbeck entertained her daughter, Miss Gertrude and several other young ladies, all of Kenosha on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millogar of Kenosha are making a visit with the latter's mother for a few weeks.

Mrs. D. E. Pierce has been on the sick list but it reported better.

Miss Ellen Waldo spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. J. T. Hershheim entertained her mother and sister from Kenosha Saturday and Sunday.

Raymond

Raymond, Oct. 21, 1907.

The severe frosts of last week have destroyed vegetation.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. West returned home Saturday evening after spending the week in the Belle City.

Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Zimmerman of Union Grove, is visiting schools in this vicinity.

Mrs. May Grenier has rented her farm to Kell and Mitchell. She intends moving to Racine in the near future.

Mr. Jim Rogers of Milwaukee was the guest of Mr. Stephen West and family a part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert West and daughter of Frankville, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. John Richardson of Mygatt's

Dover

Dover, Wis., Oct. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McNamara spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Summerton, at Russell, Ill.

Miss Annie McCarthy returned home from Milwaukee on Saturday after an extended visit there with relatives.

Mrs. M. Giguine is spending the week with friends in Elkhorn.

Charlie Labein of Burlington Sundayed with T. Hillmann and family.

Mrs. J. L. Young and son Will, of Leona, Wis., are here on a visit with Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Wm. Sanders and family.

Al. Kastner and family of Burlington spent Sunday with his brother, Gus Kastner and wife.

John Seymour spent Sunday at home returning to his work at Corliss Monday morning.

Rennie Leach of Springville, Iowa, spent the past two weeks with friends here returning home on Saturday.

Mrs. J. L. Young and Miss Maggie Sanders spent Monday with Union Grove friends.

Mrs. R. O'Neil was called to Cedar Rapids, Iowa last Thursday by a telegram announcing the illness of her son Joe, but are pleased to learn he is rapidly recovering and will be able to come home in the course of a few days.

Caledonia

Caledonia, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Joseph Mutchie and family of Racine spent Sunday with Mr. J. Mutchie and family.

Quite a number of our young ladies are making sauerkraut at the factory at Frankville.

Mr. J. Mutchie and Mr. Aug. Geoble transacted business in Racine Wednesday.

The dance at Horner's Hall was very largely attended the evening of Saturday last.

Mr. Joseph Spang entertained Mr. Charles Zimmerman and William Peterka last Friday evening.

Mr. August Geoble is busy moving and will soon be settled in his new home.

Mr. C. Hemmingson will have an auction sale October 24, after which Mr. Hemmingson will go to Alabama.

East Paris

East Paris, Oct. 21.

A farewell party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller last Monday evening. All report a very good time.

The Terry and New Threshing Co., have just finished threshing.

The farmers of this vicinity are drawing their cabbage to Somers Station railroad accommodations are rather poor at Union Grove this year.

Mrs. John Hensgen and Mrs. Clara Hensgen drove to Racine last Wednesday.

John Spartz is supplying Kenosha teamsters with hay this week.

The Hensgen farms are now equipped with the telephone system.

John Benstein has finished husking corn.

Miss Amy Fonk is visiting her sister Mrs. M. Terry.

Husher

Husher, Wis., Oct. 21.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Schreiber a baby girl weighing six pounds.

Mrs. Mazure and son Russell of Milwaukee are staying with Dr. and Mrs. Schreiber for some time.

What might have proved a serious accident happened the other day. Several young hunters entered the house of C. A. Ross and in showing the good points about their gun, one of the weapons accidentally went off and shot through the wall.

Everybody is hauling cabbage. The school house belonging to the Lutheran church has recently been re-shingled.

Miss Sophia Zachar expects to go to Wichita, Kan., for her health in the near future.

Corliss

Corliss, Oct. 21, 1907.

The Misses Winifred Davies and Harriet Lee Sundayed at J. L. Davies'.

Will Knoll spent Saturday afternoon in Milwaukee.

Miss Mabel Fitzgerald is spending a few days in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gillette were Racine visitors Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Hotelling of Racine spent Sunday at C. H. Mohr's.

Miss Nell Call was a Racine visitor Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederickson spent the latter part of last week with Chicago, Ill., friends.

Thompsonville

Thompsonville, Oct. 23.

Miss Altha Christensen, our popular school teacher, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Racine.



Don't Make Baby Miserable.—Carrying a baby so that it will be most comfortable, and at the same time so that its tiny frame will not be injured, is a thing that young mothers can not learn too quickly.

Like everything else, it is quite simple when one knows how, but I often think of a woman who said that she was really afraid to take her infant from the nurse for fear it she held him tight enough not to drop, the grip would be so strong it would hurt him.

To hold a small child properly, take him firmly but not tightly in your arms. There is much difference between these two, and the right way must be learned. With this knowledge there should be also the right idea how to support the spine, otherwise baby may have not only a bad fall, but may be strained.

At birth the spinal column of a normal child is quite straight, but it is also very soft and will bend in any direction that it may be pressed. Instead of the mother most lacking in the maternal tells her that in taking a baby from a lying position she must put her hand under its back. But all mothers do not realize that when carrying a baby the back must still be supported by a hand against it just a little above the shoulder blades, reaching to the back of the head.

You frequently see women holding their young babies by simply having the arms just below the trunk of the child. Now, even after it is many months old, it needs help to hold its body erect and this is given by a hand placed at the back.

Another and most important reason for putting the hand against the spinal column is that all babies have a way of jumping unexpectedly, or throwing themselves out of the arms unless there is this rear guard, as it were. This should be firmly impressed upon older children when they are holding a baby.

Matronly Attention.—A little attention, which counts much in making a man appreciate his home, is for his wife to be always at his command when he has manual duties to perform, says a writer. If there is a special piece of business that has to be attended to early in the morning, a wife should be up her self, too, and making sure that his breakfast is served hot and appetizing, or when the order is reversed, and he comes in late, some dainty left over from dinner never fails to find an appreciative, while the attention is much more appreciated than the food. Equally is it true that every one who is busy during the day wants his meals at regular hours, and not served fifteen or twenty minutes later than he expects. But the wife should not be alone in paying little attentions of this sort. The husband has quite as large a share to contribute on his side. In fact, little attentions are even more indispensable to a woman than to a man. A most essential thoughtfulness is an occasional present brought home unexpectedly to her, or failing this, a man should make sure that his wife has her necessities as he does his.

How About Homes?—The modern home is just what the heads of it make it, and the question which, most of all, concerns the people today is: What are the fathers and mothers in American homes teaching their children? writes Bishop Potter, in Harper's Bazar. It may, indeed, be said that the great differences of privilege, differences of opportunity, will make that question very hard to answer.

Hard, perhaps, but not impossible; for the one thing that determines the influence of the home is its spirit, and the spirit is determined by quite other things than material resources, or intellectual or social privileges and opportunities. "A young man and woman may begin married life with a tolerably clear ideal of such a life, however hazy may be their notions as to particular features of it. And the tragedy of the modern home consists in this, that the primary aim seems to be to make it a place for having a 'good time.'"

The Welcome Guest.—Faxes neither the nervous, pocket book nor resources of the hostess. She is punctual—in the very minute. She puts herself thoroughly in touch with the habits of the household. She isn't too formal. She doesn't keep herself in evidence all of the time, but remembers to give her hostess the opportunity to attend to her household duties. She has some consideration for the servant.

She doesn't announce on her arrival that she isn't going to be "one bit of trouble" and then proceed to upset the household machinery through stupidity or thoughtlessness. She makes so little trouble and adds so much to the comfort and pleasure of every one that her departure is sincerely regretted.

In the House.—Wall space is often added to a room by swinging the door open into the hall instead of having it to open back into the room. When the hallway is wide enough to admit of this plan

it will be found to work satisfactorily. In crowded quarters doors are a necessary evil and the perplexed furnisher sometimes wishes that they could be still back into the wall, as is often done with double doors. As time goes on, if houses keep on growing smaller, some such plan will probably be adopted, but at present no such general relief is available. It has come to be quite a custom to hang a portiere at the bedroom door so as to insure sufficient privacy without having the door shut. The portiere is rather an addition to the room than otherwise and is easier to handle than a screen.

Disinfecting Books.—To disinfect a book, which has been in the sick room, wash the cover with some good purifier and put the book out in the open air for one day, where the sun can beat down upon it with all force. One of the best disinfectants is the black oxide carbolic acid. For each dozen books or pamphlets, pour down one tablespoonful, then with boiling water clean out the pipes. In all cases of sewer gas this will prove an excellent purifier and give to any house or apartment a healthy odor. This hint is especially intended for those who live in town, but country dwellers will find it useful in case of the kitchen sink-pipe, etc.

To Clean Carpet.—To clean a carpet, have half a pound of soap and boil in a quart of water until dissolved; then add a gallon of hot water and one ounce of salicylic acid. Mix thoroughly. Use a stiff brush and scrub the carpet with the mixture, which should rather freely and clean the carpet without making it very damp. As you clean a breadth, wipe it hard with a cloth wrung out of cold water. If there is much green in the carpet, put a cup of vinegar in the cold water. This quantity will clean a large carpet and the process is approved by long experience.

A Floor Polish.—For a useful floor polish take two ounces of white and yellow wax, an ounce of white soap and a quart of boiling water. Shred the soap and wax, and melt them in a saucepan with the water over the fire. Mix by stirring, and pour into a jar or bottle until wanted for use. Apply with a wooden rug or a piece of flannel, then rub with another flannel and polish well until all stickiness is removed. Some people add to this mixture half a pint of turpentine, stirred in after it is taken from the fire, but it is not necessary.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Use cooking soda to shine nickel on range.

A pinch of salt added to the coffee will improve its aroma.

Tea and coffee stains on cups will soon disappear if rubbed with a little damp salt.

Household ammonia for domestic purposes is one tablespoonful to a quart of water is about the ordinary proportion.

Any bedspread rinsed off with ammonia and water and then carefully dried will be wonderfully brightened by the process.

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all traces of greasy smoke when water alone is of no avail.

Alcohol rubbed into a carpet will effectively remove a varnish stain. This should be done after the carpet has been taken up and shaken.

Never fill a lamp quite full, or when it is brought into a warm room the expansion of the oil will cause it to overflow, and the result will be decidedly unpleasant.

To blacken a stove when hot clean first with soap, then add a teaspoonful of sugar to one teaspoonful of mixed blacking. The sugar makes the blacking adhere to the stove.

Soda used in the laundry should be dissolved before the garments to be washed are placed in the tub. Yellow stains, which soon form holes, are caused by soda touching wet linen.

White ribbons washed with pure soap

GROOMING COUNTS

But it cannot make a fair skin or a glossy coat.

Women with good complexions cannot be helped. Creams, lotions, washes and powders cannot make a fair skin. Every horseman knows that the skin of his thoroughbred comes from the blood. "All-right" condition. Let the horse get "all-right" and his coat will shine. Carrying, brushing and rubbing will give him a clean coat, but cannot produce the coveted smoothness and gloss of the horse's skin, which is his complexion. The ladies will see the point.

Lane's Family Medicine

Is the best preparation for ladies who desire a gentle but effective medicine that will give the body perfect cleanliness internally and the complexion a clear and healthy glow such as no other medicine can give.



JULIA ST. CYE, only Indian Woman Lawyer.

The above is a picture of America's only Indian woman lawyer. A member of the Winnebago tribe, she was before the United States Court in Chicago last week, where she was acquitted of charging an agent with an excessive pension fee. During the trial Miss St. Cye shed a few tears at a critical moment, and other members of her tribe disgusted at her show of emotion walked out of court.

there is a tablespoon of hot melted butter and cover the pan. Set where the eggs will cook slowly for five or seven minutes, being sure that the range is not too high to burn the eggs. Fold the omelet over, lay a buttered platter on the pan, and invert both. Pour on a cream sauce, well seasoned with celery, salt and onion.

Wash and starch her trimmed dresses in the usual way. When half dry roll them in a cloth and put aside for ironing. Iron the linen or damask center only, then pull the lace into shape with the fingers.

Paint marks on glass may be removed by moistening them with a strong solution of ordinary soda, which will loosen the paint. When all the stains are rubbed off polish with a little methylated spirits and a soft cloth.

To frost a bathroom window, dissolve Epsom salts in vinegar, making a strong solution as possible. Apply this to the inside of the window panes with a brush and, when dry, give a coat of white varnish.

Fill a burnt saucepan with cold water to which some soda has been added. Allow the water to come slowly to a boil, when the burnt portion of the pan may be scraped clean. A handful of wood ashes if added to the water will aid the cleaning.

When cutting bread and butter specially thin, occasionally dip the knife in hot water and never draw the knife twice over the same place, as this presses the butter into the bread and often gives it a sticky taste.

All fine brass work is kept new-looking with the exception of pieces exposed to the weather or to strong heat. Therefore, it cannot be cleaned with rottenstone, vinegar or the substances formerly used for brass. Wash it in warm water, dry it thoroughly and polish with diamond dust.

To dry clean light cloth garments get some pipeclay and well rub it all over the coat or article to be cleaned, carefully fold it up and lay it away for a few days. Then take out the garment, shake and brush it well and it will look fresh and clean. Any spots which may remain will probably disappear directly if rubbed with a bit of flannel moistened with motor spirit or benzine.

FOR THE TABLE.

The popular Waldorf salad of apples, celery and lettuce can be made more attractive if a few red cherries are sprinkled over the top.

Baked Apple Butter.—Delicious. Pare tart apples, quarter, core and cook them as for plain apple sauce. When cooked sweeten to taste and to a gallon of sauce add a cupful of boiled cider. Place the sauce in a crock in a moderate oven, and leave it covered for several hours, or until it has thickened sufficiently. Stir occasionally.

Corn Flour Cake.—Two ounces of flour, 1/4-quarter pound corn flour, 1/2-pound loaf sugar, 4 ounces butter, one dessert-spoonful baking powder, four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the eggs well beaten, one at a time, add the flour, baking powder and corn flour; beat five minutes; flavor with almond or lemon; pour into a buttered tin and bake for one hour.

Marshmallow Confection.—One-half pound of English walnuts, chopped fine and added to a pound of marshmallows cut up. Mix these together. Take a pint of cream and whip it until stiff. Stir into it the nuts and marshmallows, also a quarter of a cup of candied cherries chopped fine. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla. Set on the ice an hour or two before serving.

Cream Omelet.—Beat the yolks of three eggs with three teaspoons of cornstarch, a level teaspoon of salt, and a saltspoon of pepper; stir slowly into half a cup of milk or cream; and then add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Pour the mixture into a pan in which

twenty-four hours is very unwholesome.

Giblets.

A bullfinch lives fifteen years. The tall outlaw shot the short.

Swans keep streams free of weeds. The King of Italy is a vegetarian.

Small neutrals indicate weak lungs. One sailor in every ten has rheumatism.

Japan eats 2,000,000 pounds of salted whale meat a year.

Loss of temper is punishable with five days imprisonment in China.

The temperature of the interstellar spaces is 200 degrees below zero.

Chinese athletes train on duck brains, which they regard as the most strengthening of all foods.

Mizar, the middle star in the handle of the Great Dipper, is ten times more brilliant than the sun.

Strich eggs are now hatched in incubators. A temperature of 110 degrees must be maintained for forty-one days before the chicks begin to appear.

Only One New York.

New York Globe: An "ante made for two" drew up before one of those great new apartment houses which overlook Central Park from the west. An up-to-date young man leaped nimbly out and entered the building. Near the elevator he met a young woman, out of breath.

"Why, Grace, how do you do?" was his greeting. What brings you to this retreat?

"Hello, Jack, glad to see you. Why, we are living here. Been here 10 months. We're among the first tenants. We're on the third floor."

"Well, upon my word! I'm living here, too, and rooms on the fifth floor for the last nine months. Yes, I'll look in this evening if you are to be at home, Goodbye."

"Now look at that," was the elevator boy's comment. "Old friends living in the same home nearly a year and never knew it. New York is sure a great town, ain't it?"

The Epicure Abroad.

New York Globe: With a tattered frock coat buttoned closely about his square frame and wearing an ancient hat that had been made for a head of another shape, he strode with Chesterfieldian air toward the bar of a Park Row saloon, paused midway, and then, as one to whom a happy thought had come suddenly, compelling temporary postponement of his chief purpose, executed a right face for the free lunch counter.

Five minutes later he turned again toward the bar, again paused, and strode with Chesterfieldian air toward the door.

"Here, you," the watchful bartender called, "you're forgettin' somethin'."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the visitor. "I understand perfectly what you mean. But no gentleman can afford to drink in a place where such a lunch as that is served. It's the blummiest lunch on the row."

Then he ducked a clunk of ice and disappeared in the throng hastening toward the big bridge.

Doctors' Ideal of Gratitude.

British Medical Journal: Grateful Patient—"Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?"

Doctor—"Don't matter, old man. Check, money order, or cash."

Next week the Bryan interests in Illinois assisted by Bryan himself, open the tournament to secure the control of Illinois.

A very old lady was grandma Jones. She had passed her four score and three. And had no aches or pains in her bones. For she drank Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

Roadwell Drug Co.

The oyster season begins with September and ends with April.

The soup season begins with January and ends with December. Therefore

Oysterettes

are in season every day in every month of every year.

Oysterettes—oyster crackers with a taste that improves the flavor of oysters, soup and chowder.

Always fresh in moisture and dust proof packages

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

AFTER MORE MILK SHIPPERS.

Milwaukee Association Will Organize Racine and Ozaukee Counties.

Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 26.—The Milwaukee Milk and Cream Shippers' association at an adjourned meeting decided to expand and the executive committee was authorized to employ an organizer to work in Milwaukee, Racine and Ozaukee counties and complete the work of organization in Waukesha county.

It was reported that a uniform price for milk of \$1.25 per 8-gallon can for six months commencing November 1 had been secured from the leading Milwaukee dealers. This is an advance of from 5 to 20 cents per can. The leading dealers have agreed to this price and it is expected that the smaller dealers will also agree to the same. The price for cream has been fixed at three cents per pint for cream testing 20 per cent, which means about 60 cents per gallon for 20 per cent cream.

KENOSHA NEWS ON M. O. Says the Kenosha News, editorially, in last evening's issue: Racine is not going to take over its water company and as one paper puts it, "has decided to leave the management of its water works in the hands of men who know the business." The experience of many cities with municipal ownership has evidently had a decidedly deterrent effect in Racine and many other cities will give the public utilities law a thorough trial before they go in for it. When it is recalled how many cities have suffered heavy losses by taking over the ownership of public service corporations and their making the mistake of allowing them to be run for the benefit of the politicians; it must be admitted that Kenosha has, up to date, been exceptionally fortunate in the character and ability of the men who have managed its water plant.

Blackheads, blotches and pimples are caused by the improper action of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea regulates the bowels, makes your complexion clear and beautiful, gives you that healthy look. 25 cents. Tea or Tablets. Roadwell Drug Co.

WHY THE DIFFERENCE?

Milwaukee News: The sporting editor of the Daily News has been taking note of football "accidents" and has found that with the season in its infancy there has been a record made of seven deaths. Added to the seven dead football players there are sixteen heroes of the gridiron that have been permanently retired by virtue of broken bones. And the sporting editor marvels that in face of the football casualties there should persist a "knocking" of the boxing game and that it should be called brutal.

There have not been seven deaths from boxing in seven years. Yet boxing is under the ban. Editors sneer at it and condemn it. The parson in the pulpit resiles it. The best citizens do not want it known when they attend a fight. And the prize fighter is looked upon as a person to be tolerated and held off at arm's length.

To the contrary, the football player is the especial pride and pet of society. He is a hero and his killings are quite as honorable as if he had enlisted under his country's flag to slay its enemies in defiance of the divine injunction, "Thou shalt not kill." Why, the sporting editor marvels, this discrimination—this inconsistency, this injustice to the harmless boxer and innocuous prize fighter?

ORANGE FAMINE IN TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 26. Texas is now in the midst of an orange famine. The juicy fruit being almost impossible to secure and selling at retail as high as a dollar a dozen or 10 cents each. Failure of the early orange crop in California is to blame for the record breaking prices.

Blackheads, blotches and pimples are caused by the improper action of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea regulates the bowels, makes your complexion clear and beautiful, gives you that healthy look. 25 cents. Tea or Tablets. Roadwell Drug Co.

S.S.S. A CERTAIN SAFE TREATMENT

S. S. S. is the only safe and reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is purely vegetable, made entirely from healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks, and in addition to curing this vile disorder, S. S. S. builds up every part of the system. Mercury and potash cannot cure the trouble; they can only mask it in the system for awhile, and when they are left off the disease returns, usually, in worse form than before, and the patient finds the delicate lining of the stomach, affect the bowels, produce chronic dyspepsia and often set up Mercurial Rheumatism. It will not do to trifle with a disease so powerful as Contagious Blood Poison, for every day it remains in the blood it is progressing toward a dangerous stage, and will in the end get beyond the control of any treatment. S. S. S. cures blood poison in the right way, it goes down into the circulation and removes every particle of the virus. No bad results are ever experienced from the use of S. S. S. It is gentle and pleasant in its action, and forty years of cures warrant the statement that S. S. S. is not only a safe but a certain treatment. Home treatment book on this disease and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

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SIGN OF THE BIG ANCHOR.

The Racine Journal.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
225 Main St., between Third and Fourth Sts.
Issued on Tuesday of each week.
Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.
This Journal's job printing office and book binding have the best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given on request.
This Journal has a subscription express in on lines bound and returned for 1908. The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a card of renewal. No other receipt is sent unless requested.
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325 Main Street.
Terms: \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.
Entered as second-class matter at the post-office at Racine, Wis., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1907.

NO WATERWORKS PURCHASE NOW

The report of Mayor Horlick on the Water Works purchase proposition that the subject be dropped because of disagreement to agree upon terms was agreed to by the city council and a resolution passed accordingly, and that the offer of the company to reduce hydrant rentals and the meter rates from 30 cents to 28 1/2 cents be accepted.

The report of the mayor covered the points involved. There could be no agreement reached as to terms, the difference being \$343,155 between the Council appraisal and the figures of the Water Company. The present time if the city desired to purchase was ineopportune owing to the higher interest rate that would have to be paid on the city bonds, and the city would have to pay for the unexpired franchise \$57,570. The mayor at this point analyzed the Cadey figures and says as to the going figures this given by him at \$74,363, that the property being considered to be worth more at the end of the next five years period, that this is one factor that can be properly and accurately considered at any time. The public utility law also makes a difference and is a factor against the purchase at this time. While it has not been tested in the courts, it may be utilized in securing to consumers a fair and just rate, and says the mayor: "If this new law proves to be what is claimed for it, then the municipal ownership of water works is not necessary to protect the users of water against exorbitant rates, and it may be unwise and unnecessary for the city to assume the clearly onerous duties of managing so extensive a business enterprise, especially when under our present form of municipal government, the management is apt to be inefficient because of the manipulation of politicians and because of political influence."

This conclusion will be very apt to be coincided in with by a large majority of our citizens.

"Again," continues the mayor, "this state utility law yet untried, and though we waive our option now, can still be utilized later on, and under which the city may proceed to condemn the provisions of the law. Taking all the factors in consideration it is deemed inadvisable for the city to proceed further under this present five year period and in which state the council agrees."

"It is therefore understood the city waives all rights to now purchase, and accepts the proposition of the Water Works corporation to reduce hydrant rentals, which reduction the Mayor states will reach \$8,000 per annum. The consumers, other than the city, secure reduction of five per cent on the thirty cent gallon rate, reducing the charge to 28 1/2 per 1,000 gallons."

From the report it is clear the Mayor, had conditions warranted, would favor the city purchasing the property of the Water Company, and that they do not so favor, seems clear from the report as printed in this paper of Tuesday. He has undertaken the negotiations in perfect good faith and as he says regarded such as a most highly important duty.

It now seems unlikely anything further will be done until the end of at least five years period, or until 1911. Before that time it is possible the Water people may apply for a formal indeterminate franchise, though informally that is their position at this time. In this case the city may proceed under the terms of the law through the Circuit Court to condemn. If it does not and awaits the final end of its franchise, the utility law will take precedence of the franchise terms, and the water corporation then taking its formal indeterminate franchise, the course of the city will be either that of purchasing under the provisions of the law, or of invoking the commission seek to change the present scale of charges for both city and private consumer. But as a matter of fact the city having accepted the proposition of the water works people, the probabilities are things will proceed now quietly until the end of the present franchise, though there is nothing to prevent any number of citizens from filing an application before the state utility board for a review of the present rules and charges.

DIGNITY, NOT FAMILIARITY

The president is entirely right. There are a few public men whom the people may familiarly call by their first names, but many, for the men who combine certain essential qualities for public life with that great social charm as did an

Abraham Lincoln are scarce, and without in the least being detrimental to the men of today, there are none who can stand the severe strain of the familiarity and yet hold firmly the undoubted good opinion of the general public as to the quality of their statesmanship. Abraham Lincoln was often called "Abe" in his earlier years and for some time after his entrance in the fields of national statesmanship, but there were few men who presumed to refer to "Abe" Lincoln in his hearing, and these few never did so. The president is today called "Teddy," as it is known the president resents this familiarity and it is said the real offense of that Mississippi river pilot or rather captain, who had his license suspended, was that on his steamer which had passed that on which the president was aboard, it has passed with several on board shrieking "Teddy, over and over again. It was doubly an insult, perhaps not intended of course, but a gross discourtesy as lowering the dignity of the chief magistrate of the republic.

It is so with the so-called Teddy bears. Nothing could be more disrespectful to a worthy president, though of course not intended by the mass of people that this exhibition of bear models all over the country should be regarded as a mockery, but it certainly is a belittling most grossly of that high respect due to a president of the United States. And yet it possibly makes no difference with our own people, but can this sort of thing go on and not our country lose a certain portion of its dignity among the foreigners. Even so, that it is so common here as to attract no remark, there must at the same time be an unconscious loss of that measure of sincere respect due to the chief executive of the nation.

The immortal Washington was called respectfully and with every feeling of warm devotion at times, "George," as people might at times with the same affectionateness call him Theodore. This is infinitely better than Teddy, a nickname all right for the boy, but not for the commanding figure of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.

Let us do away with this sort of unintentional belittling of a most vigorous, forceful, and splendid executive character. Theodore Roosevelt has grappled with the great problems that in the period of the only and real father of his country were never thought of, because of then not having arisen, and those problems and public questions, with admitted great evils in connection therewith have resulted from our own great prosperity that could have never arisen but for the deep, broad foundations laid by the fathers of the republic.

Our presidents have had their respective tasks to assume and act in the crises as have arisen from time to time. Polk had the Mexican war, the great Lincoln the war of the rebellion, and with his infinite patience, his great sagacity and statesmanship brought his country through the horrors of civil war and was taken away by the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth just as the final crash of the rebellion was heard throughout the land.

Cleveland, too, had his trials, none the least that of stemming his party in its mad demand for that currency and free silver coinage. McKinley, the martyr, with Lincoln and a handful, saw the beginnings of the great issues now before his successor for determination. Roosevelt, the warrior-statesman has bravely confronted the problems and heroically is assaulting the entrenchments of swollen and criminal wealth and combines of trade slowly but surely undermining the republic if permitted to continue unchecked.

Give this great, ardent, inspired man every possible measure of respect. Away with the Teddy bears, and away with the application of "Teddy." Certainly no one means the slightest disrespect, but surely none the less, it tends to undermine: it is shaming, belittling, though so unperceptible, and so to lend additional strength to the high purposes of a great statesman let the people give him the grand title of his own name, Theodore Roosevelt, as they entitled George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, William McKinley, James Garfield, and not to be forgetful or parsimonious, let the reader permit us to refer to earlier presidents of the United States besides the immortal Washington, then to a James Monroe, and our only living ex-President, Grover Cleveland.

Theodore Roosevelt then let it be, the representative of the American eagle, not of the bear.

WHO BEARS THE LOSS?

A decision has been rendered in San Francisco that will have a bearing upon claims that have not been yet made and that have been made, as against communities where property has been destroyed by mob violence. This decision was in the case of the Japanese Eymoto who kept a restaurant in that city which had been wrecked by a mob of rioters and whose claim had become a matter of diplomatic discussion between the Japanese government, San Francisco and Japan. The court holds while Eymoto can recover for all actual damage, he can not recover for constructive damage, that is any loss incurred by reason of his being forced out of business by the mob. The injured Japanese unfortunates, it can be stated, sued for something like \$2,000 for damages through the destruction, this not covering the actual damage loss to fixtures and goods, but this San Francisco court holds is good for nothing but actual damage to property and not to business. Still if this is held good law, many people in eastern cities as well as western cities may hereafter put in claims where property has been destroyed and injured by rioters. But such damages can and at least should be assessed back by the courts if the perpetrators of such violence can be discovered.

In this western case the Japanese citizen maltreated may accept what he can get from San Francisco city and country,

but it is positively certain the United States government will if Japan pushes the matter and it will push it, pay every dollar this particular Jap claims. The claim Japan will put in will exceed that even made by the injured Jap and we will have to pay every dollar, that is provided our government pursues its present course of conciliating the government of Japan, that is of so conducting ourselves Japan can have no occasion for doubting where the government itself is concerned, there will be nothing that can mar the harmony. The United States will do nothing to incur unfriendliness on part of the Japanese government, for as Secretary Taft says and other distinguished Americans, it is a crime to even think of war between Japan and this country.

But since we admit or allow to remain illegally entering the country, these orientals, it stands to reason we must pay all damage bills claimed by victims of the American increasing opposition to Oriental labor and customs. If we don't, while we may have no war with China, it is positively certain we will with Japan if the outrages and the violence committed upon her subjects in this country, however they may get here, do not cease, or such as have been reported properly atoned for, apologized for and paid for. It is no more than right that that we should pay, if the principle stands we are responsible for immigrants illegally entering this country. But a national law placing every alien on our soil under the authority of the general government will at least save much national mortification every time one of these outrages occur, for we would not then have to explain we are not a nation.

Whenever damages and destroys must pay. If states won't, the government must. It is good law too, in our own domestic affairs.

MAY TRY ITS HAND AGAIN

The present law having failed of its purpose that of regulating the issue of securities by public corporations, the next legislature will in all probability try its hand over again. This failure is not that of common minor, but that announced by the state commission itself. In a certain way the commission may regulate, but as in the case it referred to it was powerless to exercise that authority it should possess. One of the gravest accusations made against great corporations is that of watering their securities, so that in endeavoring to decide what is a fair interest rate of profit, the question comes up as to how much water and how much property.

It is this element that has enabled our wizards to play the game by which stockholders and the public have been fleeced. Properties are easily bought, unadorned, or retained as they are, and the purchaser bonding anew the property has often paid the original owners without hardly investing a dollar of their own. By sundry processes lately made here wizards have cleared millions by practices, the department at Washington have not yet determined as to the criminality of. Call it the system and there you have it.

But if the law may control all stock and bond issues largely this manipulation must cease, and it was for this purpose the last legislature undertook to regulate but entirely failed by the frank admission of the state commission itself.

On this line the State Journal of Madison argues for a law regulating all corporations, including private corporations by means of a state supervision. Its argument is that thereby the matter of strikes may be controlled as the law would compel arbitration and in other matters the state commission would possess authority to regulate. To bring this about there would be another state commission with powers similar to that of the present rail commission, so that this commission would investigate into charges made and into strikes, which as this paper says, "quickly determine whether the company could afford to pay higher wages, or on the other hand if it were justified in cutting wages. Public opinion would support the judgment of the board and the side in the wrong would have to yield."

With this would, says the Journal, come the regulating of the issues of mining stocks, so before a company could put its stocks on the market it would have to show to the commission it had something to sell of value, that is as to legitimacy of the enterprise.

TO TERMINATE PART OF THE SYSTEM

The scandals connected with the contest or control of the great Illinois Fish could never have occurred were it not so easy to play games with stock issues in which men vote large blocks of stocks in which personally they honestly could have no interest. Could the laws of the states and of the nation get down more to where people live, it would surely be recognized in authorizing corporate forms and consequently the division of the property into parcels known as stock certificates, that something else was needed, that of some effective way by which stockholders could vote this stock of theirs.

The law in a way does this by means of proxies, and it is through the proxies that a minority of interests control a great corporation and interests. Thousands of people own stock in our railroads and they are mostly responsive to the first appeals that reach them for their proxies, but in this last stock contest for control, the greater confusion was caused by revocation of proxies given and by presence of men who had followed their proxies given, the proxy thus cancelled.

In the insurance matter the law of New York has attempted to interfere to help the stockholders or owners of policies in mutual companies by permitting such to vote by mail. This mail voting could as readily be performed by stockholders in all corporations, public and private. In reason there seems no

objection as to why not, and if it be claimed it is too much trouble to notify stockholders of record, it can be said nothing makes too much trouble to terminate the gross injustice now perpetuated. The mail privilege might end the power of the wizards.

LOOKS BRIGHT FOR CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio, Republicans now after matters have cleared and it is seen Congressman Burton is in the game for no ulterior purposes, but moved for the good of his fellow citizens, are rallying enthusiastically around his banners. Any disappointment first visible because of the apparent idea of the administration to interfere in local politics is now dissipated since all the president and his secretary did was merely to write to the congressman assuring him of their good will. The federal interference has been confined to this formality and as a result Republicans at first inclined to resent an administration local campaign are now out shouting the Burton demand for municipal cleaning up and a restoration of safer methods. The addition of several million of dollars to the Cleveland city indebtedness during the three terms of Mayor Johnson has at last aroused them.

Mayor Johnson made much of his noise in the three cent a ride business. No success followed, one cause, because, the mayor himself was accused or charged with owning interests in the corporations seeking three cent a ride franchises and on this account the courts have knocked out all franchises except for a couple of blocks or so, the franchises in these exempted blocks having been granted previously to any investments of the mayor.

Now Congressman Burton proposes to do something to the purpose and secure practically three cent a ride. If he is elected the citizens are promised seven tickets for a quarter with the guarantee that the traction corporations will examine further and if prices may be still further reduced with justice to the stockholders and holders of the indebtedness, such will be done. Further promises are made by the Republicans and state that substantial improvements will be made, as to a subway for instance in the business district, and the construction of several additional traction lines. The outlook now is for the knockout of Johnson in Cleveland and the restoration of the complete sanity of Republicans. It can be whispered that when it comes to machines, Mayor Johnson has his pretenses and as arrogant a machine as there is in the state, but Burton will beat him with his own weapons, for he is sincere. He will give the people a clean cut business administration.

MAN COOKS IN DANGER

The arrest lately of a man employed in a kitchen by the police of Pittsburgh with consequent sentence of ninety days in the workhouse by the committing justice of the peace, marks the desperation of the new man. This man going to prison for conviction's sake will come out of his cell unheeded by visits of weeping sentimental women who waste their sympathy for the murderer and scoundrel, but he will have a new idea of what it means to butt into the work of women, however, though it is not related anywhere women have been sent to prison for taking up the associations of men.

It does not appear this Pittsburgh affair is a joke. The accounts read straight. This man was working in a kitchen on Fourth avenue, employed most likely by a family despairing of securing women domestics, but on the complaint of a number of girls was taken in custody by the police with the consequent workhouse sentence. The judge denounced the man as a hulking fellow perfectly able to do physical work and accepting no excuse, handed him the ninety day workhouse bond. But these girls so complaining forget their sex has driven out of employment thousands of these very hulking fellows, and they further forget, there are as many men in proportion as women utterly unable to do much physical work.

Anyway household work by men in Pittsburgh the most salacious and wicked city in the United States may not be done if the police courts know it. But it must be said in passing, that for virtuously defending her man cook the justice fined the Fourth avenue women \$25 on the charge of interfering with an officer of the law. Pittsburgh follows up her advertising system, for when one sensation has pretty well slowed down, another turns up. Just now Pittsburgh permits no men cooks or workers at housework.

PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION

The resort to brute force to assassination, and to destruction of property by members of the Equity society as charged, has occurred in the mercenary arm of law. Possibly this society, ever organized in this state, may not be legally responsible, but the accounts made public plainly read of most outrageous proceedings in the border state. The tobacco growers in that state first organized for protection from the trusts, a needed protection for several reasons, the principal one owing to their raw tobacco in actual person, another the trust charged with taking advantage of them. As this may be, organized growers took up the cause, and from persuasion to growers not having joined to become members, began to resort to force. Now accounts of ruined tobacco seed beds, of destroyed crops, of burned buildings, and of personal injuries are common. The last remedy is worse than the original disease for violence begets violence, and no man can even know when he is safe. The assassin shoots him from the bush, and the incendiary fires his bars and home in the midnight hours. Too often the right of belonging or not to protective organizations is denied, as in this the Kentucky one seems to have not conceded.

Wisconsin tobacco growers have or

ganized with those of other states for that protection from a trust method the laws seem to give no remedy, unless the next congress gives the grower relief from the present very oppressive rules surrounding his selling the crop, for a relief from this, would protect the grower and give the independent tobacco men a chance they do not have now in competition with the trusts. The program of the tobacco growers in this state is not a resort to violence, but a resort to their national legislators soliciting and demanding relief legislation, this being readily obtained in a change in the revenue laws. While the farmers are about it they may just as well further demand a change in the laws by which they may be able to readily manufacture this denatured alcohol on their farms and thereby secure profits, not so easily secured otherwise, because the alcohol material is not always sufficient to warrant shipping by railroad. The American farmer should be in the procession.

TERRORISM IN KENTUCKY

Terrorism prevails throughout the Kentucky tobacco regions. Fire, destruction, and ravaging of tobacco beds, with personal violence to men and no man can tell the end. The state authorities do nothing and have no intention of interfering with the customary tactics of Kentuckians when displeased about something, and in the bloody ends, so in this case, there will be no interference. Leslie's Weekly has been investigating into the matter and its comments again bear testimony to the general opinion that the way to correct wrongs is not through the dangerous agitator, who would destroy far more of that liberty than he pretends to correct.

This paper observes: "Constant iteration of the outcry against the trusts has had its natural effect in the terrorism which prevails in the tobacco-growing region of Kentucky, where the 'night riders' have resorted to dynamite and the lash to enforce the orders of the 'American Society of Equity,' which is forming a great pool to fight the American Tobacco company. If a farmer refuses to join the Tobacco association, neither his property nor his person is safe. Whatever may be the failings of the so-called 'tobacco trust,' its trade methods have not been those of arson and assassination; but when reckless and self-seeking agitators seek to inflame class prejudice they have no scruples, and their deluded followers do not realize that they are exchanging a condition which might be ameliorated by the adoption of reasonable methods for one which is simply anarchy, with all its horrible train of evils."

Just the same old trouble, where fair minded conservatism would correct an admitted and unquestioned wrong committed by the trusts, combines and methods, the agitator, the presidential shout, the mischievous breeder and all the rest in it for revenue and personal advancement, rush in and embolden neighbors, assaulting honest men who certainly can remain out of protective societies, if they are so minded. These citizens disapproving of anarchy, of arson and of assassination, and of ruthless destruction of property, are entitled to the protection of their lives and their property, a protection the Kentucky state and civil authorities for some reason deny these persecuted people.

It would seem if the state cannot protect, the general government should take upon itself this duty. It was done once before and can be done again.

CLEANING THE ATMOSPHERE

Congress may provide a new form of postal notes, and it is proposed the government provide printed notes up to five dollars, and divided into convenient fractions of five dollars, but the notes under ten cents to be payable to the bearer. Objections are made to this, and it is said that any such postal currency to help the great retail trade should not be made payable to order, for the present system is marred of much of its usefulness by the requirement of personal identification at every postoffice, that is as to those not personally known. An effective system of postal notes should certainly be payable to the bearer for in no other way could they be of that useful purpose they should be to the country.

The prompt action of the new York clearing house in cleansing the infected banks and extending aid to banks in temporary hard luck, undoubtedly has greatly helped to put matters in better trim. The remedy has been drastic but it has been of excellent effect. Two banks have been entirely renovated as to officials and under the new management may recover from the damage inflicted by the wrongful methods which brought them to the doors of ruin. It has not been necessary for the clearing house to resort to the plan of several years ago in which clearing house certificates were issued, and the steps this time to restore confidence were pursued on a different line.

The New York clearing house powerful as it is is unable to change any system, but it is able to compel sound banking at least. It can enforce the strict rule that officials shall not borrow from the bank funds, and as it has ordered, no men shall buy stock in banks and thereupon proceed to loot the banks by means of borrowed money. The great stock speculations may not be stopped, nor the practices of buying stocks upon margins; the methods of wizards may not be interfered with, but the clearing house may block wizards in their merry games. This it achieves every intention of doing. Meanwhile the atmosphere is clearing and when wholly cleared the public will hope it may so remain.

HOW FAR MAY STATES GO?

Can a state enact a law that is constitutional, this imposing a penalty and forbidding corporations or individuals from appealing a case from a state court to the federal courts. We all have our opinions about some of these public corporations, but at the same time they are

entitled to the same bill of rights the federal constitution gives to others. Missouri has some other states, enacted laws forbidding public corporations from appealing cases from a state court to a federal court. It seems the Milwaukee and St. Paul has gotten into some trouble in that state and the secretary of state seeks to forfeit the charter of the St. Paul. The reason for this is that this road seeks to transfer a damage case from a state court to a federal court, and it being against the law passed last session forbidding such, to prevent this the St. Paul has appealed to Federal Judge Smith at Kansas City and has been granted a temporary injunction.

If the law codes of a state purporting to regulate civil codes forbid appeals upon alleged grounds that did not affect the real question of the case, but upon technicalities and ruling not affecting the question itself, only as to throw the case out of court or defeat justice, and the law codes affected every citizen and corporation alike it is another matter. Can a state though in chartering corporations provide no resort may be had to the federal courts in case of differences, with the state courts, if they can, then in fact, has not the constitutional bill of rights been as effectively nullified as if a state seceded, leaving the government the resort to force?

WISCONSIN CLUB WOMEN

The Wisconsin Federation of Women's clubs now in session at Fond du Lac earnestly takes up the work of women on the lines of late years has been developed by these clubs. It is not alone in the sphere originally marked out, but earnest and talented women have directed their labors into the domains of civic activity, and all subjects that interest the great public, as child labor, better government, public parks, the public health, receive attention. The work of the household and the immediate sphere of woman's usefulness are by no means neglected or forgotten, and in that more broader field a truer light opens out, shedding radiance and harmonious treatment upon all that can partake of the home life.

Women's mission, where does it end, and is there any end? Far beyond the home light shines and illumines the way good women would take, for in all that can make for the betterment of mankind, and for the comfort of the individual lies woman's sphere. Good government makes for good homes, healthy environments make for the stronger physical condition of both children and the grown ups, cleanly cities and cities adorned, help the individual and tone up the morals of the public. The uplift helps all and makes for a pronounced broader public spirit. All honor then to these women who in their clubs seek to advance a truer conception of the duties of life and in those in whom is reposed the duties of government.

AS TO SENATOR ALLISON

It is understood Governor Cummins of Iowa has signified to the friends of Senator Allison that if they are successful in the primaries, there will be no further opposition on the part of the Cummins' people. If this is true, and it has not been denied, it is an evidence that Senator Allison yet possesses friends in his own state since it is the governor who is willing if he can play up in the primaries a good game, not to oppose him. This being the concession of a lot of state politicians to popular opinion.

Still it can hardly be true to ascribe a man as Gov. Cummins could make such a break as this, to concede if one of the most popular men the Republican party has, for if not popular in the one sense, the word is used, yet in the other sense, his great talents, can make a good visible dent in the party primaries, that such will be respected and no further opposition be offered for his return.

The way to test this so long as the governor is alleged to be putting it in this way is for him to assert himself as a candidate to succeed Senator Allison. In this way the voters will have it framed up square to them in the primaries and can make discrimination as between the governor and the senator. Would Governor Cummins have the nerve to say the courage, to make this an issue. Will he give the Iowa people an opportunity to vote fairly in their primaries as to whether or not Senator Allison shall be retired?

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

The great central western states no longer hold October elections, nor does Maine hold one in September. This custom was dispensed with about the same time and notably has taken much of the excitement out of our politics. The only excitement this year will be the state elections in Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Kentucky. There will be in New York an election for two judges of the state court of appeals, and there will be local elections in a number of places. In Cleveland, Ohio, Cincinnati, in San Francisco, elections are to be held and in all three of these places the excitement runs high. In the Pacific coast city it is a contest between grifters and honest men with the latter divided as is generally the case. In Cleveland the contest is of a national character owing to Congressman Burton declaring himself a candidate and winning the Republican nomination. The Cleveland mayor, Tom Johnson, has been elected three terms through Republican votes, but these, it is claimed, cannot be held by him this time, as Republicans will heed the arguments advanced that it is their duty to redeem their city from a control in no wise advancing its interests. In Cincinnati there is no federal appearance visible and the local campaign will be fought on local issues and square contests between the two political parties.

In case of a close contest for president the machine vote of Wisconsin would be thrown out because of the electors not being voted for separately, that is not appearing on the ballot of the machine, this not leaving voters the same case of striking out as names of other candidates.

The cry goes up nationalize the Mississippi river for improved waterways. Before this is done congress should provide in no case should railroads be allowed to make traffic arrangements then with the boats. We have samples on the lake shore of this.

A growler complains because the president does not fit a bill of particulars as to the improvement of the waterways. This fellow would have the cook fire specifications the night before of the size of the buckwheat cake for breakfast.

The millions from the government treasury being deposited in New York banks will temporarily ease up the stress, and soon the old machinery will be at work to produce a fresh disturbance. Is it the truest policy to pursue?

The movement in Milwaukee to require all traction cars to carry a couple of jack screws for use in cases of accidents, that people pinned in under the car be more readily taken out, should result in a law in every city.

If the president wants to bind his policy of unearthing wrongful methods and such, is it the best policy to give first aid to Wall street. When the street understands this aid is not forthcoming, there may be more ease.

A discontented writer says the working men are always beaten no matter how they may vote, thus accounting for the stay at home vote. The workingmen should butt into the system and then do some voting.

The bank asset plan, eastern experts say, will only furnish more tools for the big promoters and "system" operators, and that in truth is only an application of the demands of the old time western flaties.

The president remains untouched by the shrieks from the speculative and promoting centers, and declares he will proceed with his policy of unearthing crime and punishing dishonesty.

We are again informed there is a rift in the lute as between the former leaders in the old factional fight on the La Follette side. But numerous citizens will remain composed in mind.

It is not complimentary however, to a city that some leading streets should have to be paved a second and even third time before other leading streets even get their first paving.

Let the city proceed with the paving jobs until every principal cross and north and south street is paved. Why not macadamize, cheaper and just as good?

Congressman Cary of Milwaukee wants a four years term for congressmen. Not at all, two years is plenty. It is good to freshen up more often.

Owners of vicious dogs, some of them, may not be amenable to mere fine, but a short term imprisonment, where proven, might help to assist their ideas.

Our legal codes in all states are cumbersome, full of technicalities, and at all points apparently guard against real justice getting a good hold.

A friend of Bryan says he never has been a candidate, but that realizing his present position, is willing to accept leadership burdens. Sure.

It seems Montana methods are not those of gay New York. In the hands of more expert players F. Augustus came fluttering to the ground.

Any voting law that estops citizens from inserting any name so minded in a primary or regular voting ballot, is a fraud upon the voter.

Secretary Cortelyou may err in his policy of shortening up government deposits in western banks. What has the west been guilty of?

There is always a purpose in limiting the suffrage when voters think themselves restricted to only printed names on any kind of a ballot.

That St. Louis balloon race was nothing compared to the balloon exhibits stock artists can accomplish in the speculative arena.

If Gov. Hughes of New York does have a machine, it is about as well oiled and groomed a machine as any of our public men possess.

Financial zephyrs blow lustily in the New York city even unto storm areas. But the great west remains wholly undisturbed.

An increasing sentiment is developing among railroad officials towards the abolition of all crossings at grade everywhere.

It is now called buying stocks for investment purposes. Come, be cautious of the low grounders sent in from the field.

Racine grows steadily right along and the increase in population is noticeable in the steady demand for houses.

New York bankers frown on speculative deals. But why do they not always this frown?

Superior has a lid on that promises to be a pattern to all other lids.

"GIVE US CARS," IS THEIR PLEA

RACINE AND KENOSHA COUNTY CABBAGE GROWERS SEND IN URGENT REQUEST.

UNION GROVE OBTAINS TEN

Like Number for Sylvania When State Railway Commission Got Busy on Strength of Alleged Discrimination—Interesting Scenes in Cabbage Belt—Kraut Factories Busy.

"Give us cars in which to ship our produce," is the plea of Racine and Kenosha county cabbage growers. The cry is heard at Corliss, Sylvania, Union Grove, Franksville and other stations at which cabbage is shipped. Unless there is relief hundreds of tons must be piled up to wait transportation. Discrimination on the part of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. is being openly charged at Union Grove, Kenosha, Sylvania and that Corliss is getting dozens of cars that were billed to other points.

High Officers Come. These allegations brought to Corliss yesterday one of the state railway commissioners and also superintendent of traffic of the railway company. There were many ugly stories about, but Union Grove got ten cars in a hurry and Sylvania also a number. One story was in effect that the high officers of the railway openly asserted that the corporation was not to blame because of the car shortage; that many cars were billed for the points where complaints are made; that the way bills, in some manner, were destroyed, or disappeared and consequently the cars went elsewhere. This serious matter is being carefully investigated and the fault will be placed where it belongs. Whether some of the railway conductors have been monkeying will be known later.

A Profitable Industry.

It has been demonstrated that growing cabbage is a profitable industry. The average crop during years past amounting to perhaps 12 and 14 tons to the acre. It has brought from \$4 to as high as \$80 and \$70 per ton. One year the crop went as high as 28 tons to the acre. Hot air stories were in evidence in those days of fabulous fortunes being made, some placing the profits on the part of one or two growers at \$100,000. This year there has been grown an enormous crop, but it is admitted to be short in comparison with that of a year ago, due to the late season and heavy rains. Heads are much smaller and many rotted on the inside. Prices being paid at present run from \$7.50 to \$8 per ton. While immense shipments are being made to the southern and other markets, thousands of tons are being stored and will be held for better prices. Expected to reach \$18 and \$20 per ton before the winter has advanced far.

Much is Being Cut.

Hundreds of tons are being cut up and the Guenther and Co. factory and at the Frank Pure Food Co. factory in Franksville, for sauer kraut. The cabbage district embraces a large territory, extending at least six miles to the south, eighteen miles to the west and south-west and north-west, and nearly six miles to the north. It is not the first time that the industry has been impaired owing to inadequate shipping facilities, and although the railway companies have built sidetracks, they will not, or cannot furnish the cars.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Journal made a hasty trip through the cabbage belt, to the west and north-west, the object being to ascertain conditions.

Remarkable Sight.

It was a most remarkable sight. Several hundred teams pulling wagons loaded with from one to three tons of cabbage, could be seen on the highways, headed for the shipping stations, and at the stations as high as thirty wagons in a line were counted.

P. M. Anderson, who lives at Somers, Kenosha county, but has large interests at Corliss, was found at the latter place. Mr. Anderson said that twenty car loads of cabbage was being shipped from Corliss every day. It would run thirty cars if they could be secured. He emphatically denied that there was any discrimination with reference to cars, so far as Corliss is concerned, and that they were short of cars continually.

2,500 Tons to be Shipped.

Mr. Anderson further said that he estimated that there were still 2,500 car loads of cabbage that should be shipped from Racine and Kenosha counties and that if it could not be done it was feared large amounts must remain in the fields and rot, or be piled up. He has just completed a large store house at Corliss and states that he will store 1,500 tons in it before the season closes. He will also store 100 tons in his houses at Somers. The gentleman did not attempt to predict just what the market prices would be during the winter, but it is evident that all growers who are storing, expect fancy figures.

At Other Places.

Out at the Guenther and Co. factory there is being received daily from 125 to 150 wagon loads of cabbage. A large per cent is being cut for sauerkraut, but more than 1,000 tons may be stored. At Union Grove there is an unusually large crop. Here the growers allege they have not received a single car for days, although there is ample cabbage

to load from ten to twelve cars a day. Complaints to the railway did no good and men sent out by the growers discovered that as high as twenty cars billed for that place never reached there, but were loaded at Corliss. They complained to the state railway commission. One of them came down and stirred up the railway people. As a result the growers got ten cars yesterday and are promised as many more daily in the near future. Railway officials were at the Grove and said the blame for the conditions would be hunted down. Under the situation it is expected the car conditions will be improved.

At Sylvania there could be used eight and ten cars a day, but it has been hard work to get a smaller number and farmers are greatly agitated in that locality, pointing to great fields of cabbage yet not gathered.

Similar conditions exist at Grafton and Kenosha. Eight cars a day have been loaded at Grafton, but more could be used. Down at Berryville there are the usual large shipments being made, but while the car shortage is often felt, it is not so bad as in other districts. Just what per cent of the crop will remain unshipped, or lost on account of the car shortage no one pretends to predict.

BABE, BROUGHT TO LIFE, DIES.

Foundling Taken From Morgue to Hospital Lives Few Hours.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28. (Discover) upon the steps of Grace Lutheran school, Broadway and Juneau avenue, taken for dead to the county morgue almost miraculously returning there to life, rushed thence to the Emergency hospital only to die from the results of exposure, was the life story of a foundling boy who died at the Emergency hospital last evening. It is possible that a warrant will be issued if the police investigation brings results.

Yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock C. A. Nepp, janitor of Grace Lutheran school, found an infant swathed in cotton upon the steps of the building. There was no sign of life in the tiny body and the janitor consequently telephoned the central station that he had found a dead infant.

The body was taken to the county morgue and placed upon a marble slab. While the attendants were going at the body, blue from the exposure to the chilling winds a convulsive motion of the arms was noticed. Scarcely believing their eyes, the attendants crowded about the slab. Shortly after the movements were repeated and the tiny mouth opened in a gasp for air. In an instant Patrolman Hartmann had held the body in a suit case and a hurried dash for a street car was made. Once upon the car, the policeman told the motorman his errand and the car rushed past the street corners in a race with death. In a few minutes from the time that he left the morgue, Officer Hartmann mounted the steps of the Emergency hospital. The nurses and physicians had previously been apprised by telephone of the occurrence at the morgue and when the officer arrived, preparations for the baby had been made.

The child was placed in a bath tub heated to 110 degrees and remained there until circulation had been restored to its shivering body. For the same purpose diluted whisky in small quantities was fed the infant. It was next placed in a hastily improvised incubator, in which 100 degrees was maintained. At noon the baby was improving and the physicians at the hospital believed that its chances of living were excellent. The baby continued to improve throughout the afternoon but shortly after sundown the tiny body trembled convulsively—the same signs which had given it a brief respite of life—and life ceased.

At the hospital, it was declared that the baby had been prematurely born, otherwise it might have survived.

The parents of the child are unknown, but the police will make a search for them. A warrant for murder may be issued in the case. From the condition of the body, it is believed that the baby was born five or six hours before it was placed upon the school steps to be brought to the morgue for dead and to be revived for a few hours only to sink into the final oblivion, an unknown foundling.

TRUE AND ASSESSED VALUE.

Latit Eighty Per Cent of Former in County of Kenosha.

Says the Kenosha News: Supervisor of Assessments William H. Harrison has completed the work of making a comparison between the sale value and the assessed value of the property in the city and county, and the result of the investigation is a decidedly satisfactory one. It shows that the assessed value of the property in the county, as returned by the assessor, is about 80 per cent of the sale value as found by the personal investigations made by the supervisor.

Taking the entire county the assessed value this year is just about the same as that of last year. The sale value of the city of Kenosha is placed at \$1,000,317, while the assessed value for the city is \$815,371. Out in the county towns the sale value is placed at \$882,065, while the assessed value is \$743,153.

The largest differences between the sales value and the assessed value are noted in the towns of Somers and in the Third ward of the city. The sales value is shown to be as follows:

Brighton	60,729	51,330
Bristol	149,875	132,538
Paris	64,575	53,540
Pl. Prairie	161,248	131,078
Randall	55,888	44,003
Salem	103,943	83,082
Somers	184,395	151,415
Wheatland	41,400	33,920

SWALLOWED CIGAR STUB

YORKVILLE YOUNG MAN HAS HIS THROAT BURNED FROM LIGHTED HAVANA.

MAD RUSH FOR THE DOCTOR

Drew in Remnants of Tobacco After He Was Gasping for Breath Due to Collision With Post—Owner in Pursuit—Mad Rush for Doctor at North Cape Who Relieved Victim.

Out in the town of Yorkville there is a young man who had an experience while out looking for watermelons which he will remember to his dying day, for it nearly cost him his life.

With a companion he started with a fast horse and a buggy, for the town of Raymond, where both had girls. Just over the line in Raymond there is a farmer who grows luscious water melons.

Reaching the patch one of the young fellows suggested that they climb over the fence and get a couple of melons and treat their girls to a water melon feast. Now when young men take a ride on a country road at night they generally like to indulge in the weed. This was the case with the gentlemen in question, both puffing at cigars.

Over the fence into the water melon field they went. It happened that small boys had been there on previous occasions and the owner was out that particular night watching.

Mad Rush for Doctor.

Just as the young men were picking up a melon apiece the owner yelled. Dropping the melons the gentlemen raced for the horse and buggy. One of them collided with a barbed wire fence.

It knocked his breath out and in gasping he swallowed the lighted stub of his cigar. It is needless to say that the experience was not pleasant, but he managed to get in the buggy and then his sufferings were something awful and his companion feared he would die.

The horse was raced at top speed to the nearest physician, which happened to be Dr. Hanson of North Cape. The physician worked over the young fellow for an hour or longer and managed to get the cigar stump up, but the throat was somewhat burned and the gentleman has hardly been able to speak or eat since. The farmers in Yorkville and Raymond are having all kinds of fun about the matter, but refuse to give the names of the young men.

SCHOOL HOUSE NOW OPENED

Corliss Building Has Four Large Rooms and Will Accommodate 100—Seventy-five Attend at Present.

The new school house at Corliss is completed and opened for the fall and winter term. It is a fine brick structure, with tower and bell attached and a credit to the district. On the interior there are four large and airy rooms and will accommodate one hundred scholars. At present there are seventy-five scholars attending. Three teachers are employed, with Mr. Davis of this city as principal. The cost of the place of learning is given at \$10,000. Large playground surrounds it and the people are greatly pleased.

Corliss is growing in more ways than one, for close to the school house there are forty very handsome brick cottages going up, being built by the Wisconsin Engine Co. This concern is also to build a \$50,000 addition to its shops soon. The people are getting ready to vote on the question of incorporation and that it will carry is the sentiment prevalent. Election over steps will be taken to build new sidewalks, grade streets, put in fire protection, etc.

Lights on Bicycles.

Says the Kenosha News: "Not one in a hundred bicycles carries a light as the law directs and at this season of the year when darkness falls early, narrow escapes from accidents to riders and pedestrians are of nightly occurrence. During the rush hour when the factories let out it is no uncommon thing to see twenty or thirty bicycles following a single light along any of the paved streets and the pedestrian who attempts to cross does so at his peril, for the wheels make no noise and carrying no lights they are right on him before he has the slightest warning of their coming. Of course the riders of unlighted wheels take chances on being run down themselves, but the risks they take are not anywhere near as great as those they expose others to. Pedestrians are entitled to protection from the danger of being run down by these unlighted wheels, but they are not likely to get it unless some serious accident happens to show up the heftiness of the officials in enforcing the law in this regard."

Racine residents have some cause for complaint on the same score, though not all bicycle riders are so thoughtless as to place the public in danger through absence of a proper light. On unpaved streets the bicycle riders using the sidewalk, not only violate the law but because of absence of a light, invite cases of painful injuries if not manslaughter.

CONVENT HERE A DAY SCHOOL

WILL HAVE NO PERMANENT BOARDERS WHEN CORLISS ACADEMY IS FINISHED.

OLD LADIES HOME PLANNED

Rev. Father F. X. Schneider, Hard at Work at New Institution, in Interview Gives Description of Buildings Going Up, System of Operations, Etc., Situated on Eighty Acre Tract.

Holy Rosary academy, being erected about half a mile north of Corliss, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. From the present outlook, barring unavoidable delays, it is believed it can be completed by January. This is the finest structure of the kind ever built in southern Wisconsin. It is an adjunct to the St. Catharine's academy of Racine, one of the most prominent Catholic institutions of its kind in the United States. Because of the establishment of the new academy in Mt. Pleasant, reports have been extensively circulated that the Racine academy was to be abandoned as a school and transformed into an Old Ladies Home. This is untrue, as the Racine school is to be continued, but made solely a day school, with no permanent boarders at the building, all scholars living outside the building. The Corliss institution will be for pupils who come from abroad, board and rooms being furnished, and there will also be an Old Ladies Home, where well to do ladies can make arrangements to remain and live the remainder of their lives, on practically the same conditions as at the Palmer Old Ladies Home.

A Grand Place.

When a press representative visited the new building yesterday he found carpenters, painters, plumbers, barbers, and others hurrying along the work. Rev. Father F. X. Schneider of Milwaukee, a young and rising priest, who is to be the spiritual adviser of the new academy, was on the grounds, coat off and hard at work leveling off the driveway adjoining the building to be used as the Old Ladies apartments. The reverend gentleman readily gave all the information desired, relative to the academy, its description, system of operation, etc. The main building is 160 feet in length, running north and south, with two wings east and west, 90 feet. It is a four story building, with basement. Indiana red brick is used in construction; stone foundation and slate roofs. It is of Roman design and has a magnificent Colonial entrance and will accommodate 100 students. The whole is surrounded by eighty acres of fine farm lands. There are handsome entrances to the ground, with brick pillars on either side of the roadway and there is to be an attractive picket fence in front and white fences on sides. The driveways leading to the building are to be of masonry and the general designs are calculated to have terraces, shrubbery, etc. The location is on a high elevation and a more pleasant and healthful place could not have been selected, away from the noise and bustle of the city.

Brief Description.

On the first floor of the academy building will be a kitchen; dining room; trunk rooms and some recreation rooms; gymnasium with modern shower baths, etc. On the second floor is a large and commodious chapel, with organ; class room; study room; parlors; offices and music rooms. The third floor embraces more class rooms; science room and others for school purposes; laboratory, fifteen music rooms, etc. Up on the fourth floor there are four dormitories for the scholars, also private rooms for the scholars; four rooms for the sisters, and there are a number of garrets and store rooms in connection. Of course the whole is nicely finished in Georgia pine and the furnishings are to be of the best in the market.

Old Ladies Home.

To the south is located the home and which is to be known as the St. Anna Ladies Home. Provisions are that well to do ladies can arrange to make this their home for life, at any age. There are twenty large and pleasant rooms, with parlors, closets, bath, in fact every thing known for comfort and the furniture will be in keeping. The power house is located on the east. From here hot water heat is to be supplied; also electric lights, from a first class plant. Here will also be the laundry, up to date.

The estimated cost of the building.

complete, is about \$140,000, and as stated above, has been named Holy Rosary academy, and like the Racine academy, will be conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Who Builders Are.

Brust & Phillips of Milwaukee, made the plans and specifications; carpenter contractor is J. B. Conrad of Milwaukee; mason work, Sylvester Wabiszewski, Milwaukee; plumbing, Joseph Wittig, Milwaukee; painting and glazing, Schmalz & Gaebel, Racine; electrical work, A. R. Schmidt, Milwaukee; heating and plumbing, Smollen & Schöenlehen, Racine.

It was stated at the building yesterday

that it took eight tons of glass for the windows and that there are 2,500 lights of glass. It is the largest order for glass ever given in Racine county.

NO INCREASE AT SCHOOLS

Despite Larger Population Wisconsin Makes Poor Showing—Compulsory Law has Aided in Cities.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 24.—Despite the fact that the population of the state is increasing at a rate of about 32,000 annually the attendance of children in the schools of the state shows no increase. From the reports submitted to the state superintendent's office for the past year it is evident there has been no increase in attendance over the year before. Ten years ago the state of Wisconsin was ranked eighth in the list for literacy by the commissioner of education of the United States government; now it ranks twelfth. The number of people who cannot read or write according to the federal statistics, is rapidly increasing in the state.

The reports show that the number of persons of school age in the state on June 30 last was 772,316.

There are more people of school age in the counties than in the cities. The number of school age in the counties for the year ending June 30 was 437,238 and in the cities 255,278.

Not all the children of school age attend school. During the year the attendance of the public schools was 322,276, which is 250,000 less than the number within the school age limits. The figures for enrollment compiled at the department of public instruction show that 322,478 were enrolled in the public schools in counties, 146,798 in cities and 58,000—estimated—in the private and parochial schools of the state.

The compulsory education law has operated quite successfully in cities during the past year and about 91 per cent of the children of school age were in attendance.

In the rural districts only about 70 per cent of the children were in attendance. This was due to the change in the compulsory education law. Formerly children had to attend school but twelve weeks in the year. It was found that 93 per cent of the country school children were in attendance. Then the limit was raised two years ago to twenty weeks in the year and as a result the percentage dropped 23 per cent.

The amount expended for the county and city schools during the past year was \$9,594,012.86. Of this amount there was expended on the city schools \$4,094,380.01 and on the schools in the counties \$5,499,632.85.

AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Students Enrolled From Racine County for Short Course.

The following students from Racine county attended the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin last winter:

Martin Conney, Corliss; Gordon Sorbye Rasmussen, Franksville; John Willy Holloway, Union Grove; Reuben Klotz, Joseph Peterka, Charles Stephan, and Arthur Simonsen, Racine.

The following new students have been registered for the coming short course: Ray H. Mann, Franksville; Frank Bowers, Union Grove; Clarence Rolfsen, Watertown; Anthony V. Grass, Burlington.

The records at the college of agriculture indicate that the attendance at the short course will be greatly increased. Two new buildings will be available for the farmer boys this coming winter. Any other young man from this county who desires to take the course should send in his application as soon as possible to Prof. D. H. Ofis, Madison, Wis.

In Wisconsin, the short course at the college has created a body of nearly a thousand young men who are scattered throughout the state. They are united in an experiment association. They work through the year on certain problems and meet annually and discuss their work and experience. But the most powerful influence that they exert is in the example they set to the great body of farmers about them. In this way the college and station are reaching the farmers in a powerful way. This means that in one way and another there are nearly a thousand expert farmers in the state.—Hoard's Dairyman.

MUST CLEAN AT KENOSHA.

State Board of Health Gets After Company Throwing Refuse in River.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 24.—Doctors C. A. Harper of Madison and W. F. White of Milwaukee, executive board of the state board of health made a flying visit to Kenosha last evening and before they had left they declared the present condition of Kenosha river to be a nuisance and demanded of the officials of the N. R. Allen company that immediate steps be taken to purge the river. Dr. Harper stated that the state board preferred that the work be done without a legal fight but the state was ready to fight if necessary.

It is said that the sewer system suggested by the state board will cost the tannery in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The officials of the company agreed to co-operate with the city council in an effort to abate the nuisance.

The anti-trust conference is in progress in Chicago. Prominent men including labor leaders are discussing government control of interstate corporations.

WEDDING TO OCCUR TONIGHT

MISS AGATHA BILLINGS WILL BE UNITED IN MARRIAGE TO DR. L. F. GARLOCK.

REV. BLOSSOM OFFICIATES

The Miss Mattie Nield of Ives and Walter Lyman Gillett of Chicago Ceremony also at Six O'Clock—Orate-Ware, Bartz-Krenzke and Eisenhut-Wiechers Nuptials also Occur Today.

One of the prettiest home weddings of the year will be celebrated this evening, when Miss Agatha Margaret Billings will be united in marriage to Lewis Frank Garlock, both of this city. The wedding, which will occur at 6 o'clock, will be held at the home of the bride's relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Walter Gardner Blossom, and both bride and groom will be unattended.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Billings and is one of the most popular and attractive young women of the city. The groom is the son of Dr. F. R. Garlock, and is himself a practicing physician in the city. The Billings home, where the ceremony will take place, has been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and presents a most attractive appearance. The wedding will take place in the east end of the south drawing room, where a beautiful lower of autumn foliage and plants has been prepared. The decorative scheme of the entire house has been in the autumn colors and the color scheme is pleasing effect. The dining room and tables are decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and ribbons and add to the general color effect of the other rooms. After the ceremony a wedding supper will be served by several of the bride's most intimate friends, after which Dr. and Mrs. Garlock will leave for a few weeks' wedding trip. On their return, they will reside at 410 Twelfth street. There will be no cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Garlock received numerous handsome gifts from their many friends. The out of town guests at the ceremony are Mr. and Mrs. James Post of Milwaukee, Harry Billings of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Sidney Lovell of Chicago.

Nield-Gillett.

The wedding of Miss Mattie Nield, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nield, to Mr. Walter Lyman Gillett of Chicago, took place at 6 o'clock this afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, at Ives, in the town of Caledonia. Rev. D. Ellis Evans, formerly of the Park Avenue Congregational church, now of Ashland, Wis., performed the ceremony. One hundred invitations were issued and seventy-five responded. Miss Olive Nield, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. There was no groomsmen. A reception and wedding supper followed the ceremony and the display of gifts embraced cut glass, china, silverware and household articles, evidence of the esteem in which the pair are held.

The wedding party came down the stairs from the second floor, Mrs. Benjamin S. Nield playing the wedding march, the marriage being consummated in the main parlor.

The bride was robed in a pink lawn gown, trimmed with Irish point and meshin lace, and she carried white roses. The maid of honor wore a cream colored dress, while Mrs. Nield, who played the wedding march, was stylishly attired.

Decorations in the residence were most attractive and pretty. The hall, where the bridal party entered, was in green and red; parlors in green and white; sitting room in red, and dining room in pink and white.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillett, amidst the usual shower of rice, old shoes, etc., departed for a wedding tour in the northern part of the state and will reside at 1011 Ward street, Chicago.

The bride is a charming young woman who was born and reared in the town of Caledonia, is possessed of a sweet and amiable disposition, and no bride was ever more popular and held in higher esteem and who will carry with her better wishes.

The groom is engaged with the J. and A. C. O'Laughlin Co., of Chicago, and a rising young business man. Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gillett, father and mother of the groom, and their daughters, from Fond du Lac, also many from Chicago and elsewhere.

Orate-Ware.

At the home of the bride's parents on Buckingham Place, Chicago, Miss Helen Orate of that city, will be united in marriage to Thomas Ware of this city, at 8:30 o'clock this evening. Floyd Jackson of this city will attend the groom as best man, and music will be rendered during the ceremony by Fred Lechner of this city. The bride will be attended by friends from her own city. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Ware will leave for a trip through the south, after which they will reside at 1730 Park avenue in this city. Mr. Ware has been a resident of this city for some time. He is secretary and treasurer of the Belle City Mailbox Iron company, and is prominent, socially, in this city.

Bartz-Krenzke.

The marriage of Miss Martha Bartz to William Krenzke was celebrated at

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o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 520 English street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Berger. Both young people are popular north side residents and will make their future home at 520 English street.

Eisenhut-Wiechers.
The marriage of Miss Mattie Eisenhut to Alexius Wiechers took place Saturday evening at the parsonage of the English Lutheran church on Washington avenue, Rev. Eckert performing the ceremony. The bride resides on Phillips avenue and is a popular young lady. The groom is an employee of the Hilder-Wiechers company. They are making their home at 520 English street.

The WHITE CAT

By GELETT BURGESS

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Continued.
"Oh, I don't object to 'Chet' at all."
"Chet goes then." She drove in her mail with a frown.

Before I had thought of my promise, I said: "It's funny you don't remember it!"

Bang, bang-bang! Another nail went in, driven viciously.

I fully expected that she would speak of "the island" again, but she didn't. Instead, she dropped her tools, and said: "I'm building a house, too!"

"Where?" I asked.
She laughed and galumphed across the room and back again without looking at me, before she answered. Then she stopped at the door and called up for Leah to bring down her bunch of keys. When these had come, she knelt in front of the window-seat and unlocked a cupboard below it. From this she drew out a little model house, built of pasteboard, perfect in all its details.

It had windows of mica, behind which were white sashes and lace-paper curtains. The house, an old-fashioned New England homestead, was placed in a little yard of green velvet divided by paths of sandpaper, and set out with toy trees. A child would have loved it. A fairy would have appropriated it at first sight. As an architect, the model made a great appeal to me. It had charm and atmosphere, good massing, good proportions, detail and color. I complimented her enthusiastically.

She was poking about the little front porch and the platform in the rear, where a miniature ash-barrel stood, adjusting the doors and windows with her slender forefinger, when she frowned and said:

"Why, some one's broken that tree in front! Leah, have you been touching this house? There's a blind gone, too!"

"No, Miss Joy, I haven't touched it!" Leah protested.

Miss Fielding stamped her foot. "You must have! It was all right when I left it here last. Who could have done it, if you didn't?"

Leah grew more and more uneasy, but stood her ground. "Indeed, I didn't touch it, Miss Joy!" she repeated.

"You're all the time meddling with my things. I've caught you at it before. You know altogether too much. Well, go back to your work now!"

Leah left in silence, and Miss Fielding put back the house and locked it up. A hard look came into her face that I had not seen before.

Her temper passed off almost as soon as it had risen, and she was as gay as before. So until luncheon-time, she worked while I looked over the magazines and talked to her.

We sat at luncheon, on opposite sides of the table in a long and rather narrow room without windows, lighted by a huge skylight. The walls of this strange place were covered with an old-fashioned imitation tapestry paper whose fearful patterns consisted of consecutive scenes from The Lady of the Lake. Everything about the table was heavy, spotted, valuable and old, from the yellow linen to the hand-made forks and spoons. We were waited upon by King, a smiling, round-faced Chinaman with a eye coiled up on top of his head, and wearing a snowy white uniform. He moved like a ghost in and out. Leah and Uncle Jordon noticed, when the door was opened, eating at a table in the kitchen.

Miss Fielding and I spent the afternoon together in the library. She worked and talked alternately; it appeared that she could not do both at once, and always had to stop with her tool in hand when she spoke to me, like a child. Occasionally she would come over to my chair and seat herself familiarly upon the arm as she joked with me. Then she would spring up to galumph up and down the room, sidewise, running her hand mischievously through my hair as she passed. I took no notice of the liberty, but I was a little surprised at it. It began to rain that afternoon and by five o'clock it was so dark that Leah came in to light the candles in the silver sconces on the walls. Miss Fielding's spirits were gradually tamed. I asked her to play the violin for me, she's unhappy; it's a great mistake, that. I can't seem to keep her in place but she refused moodily without excuses.

Our talk fell to books, and I went back to Leah's surprising love for Browning.

"Oh, Leah knows more than is good for her," Miss Fielding said. She was on the window-seat, looking out at the steadily falling rain, her feet curled up under her. "Leah's so educated that any more. But really, I don't see any poetry in Browning, do you?"

"Why?" I said. "I thought you were fond of Browning—that you felt him, even if you didn't see him. Didn't Leah do that for you?"

"Leah! Fancy! What do you mean by 'seeing' and 'feeling' him, anyway?" She turned to me with her chin resting on the curled back of her hand.

"They're your own words," I answered, testily, perhaps.

She opened her eyes wider. "Oh, I mean what do you mean?"

"If I said it," she continued slowly,

as if searching for a plausible excuse, and then giving it up. "I suppose I was trying to impress you. You mustn't expect me to be consistent all the time."

"I'll never expect you to be again," I said, now irritated by her contrariness. I suppose I showed it in my tone.

She came right over to me, and took my hand, sitting on the arm of my chair. "Oh, Chet," she pleaded, "don't mind me. I'm a fool and I know it. I know you don't approve of me any more, but I can't stand it to have you cross with me. I can't bluff you any longer, so I might as well tell you. The fact is, my memory is bad. It's really a disease. Amnesia is the name of it. Now do you see? It isn't my fault, is it? I can't depend upon myself for anything. Sometimes I absolutely forget all about a thing that happened only yesterday. I have great blank spaces in my life when I don't know what has happened. It's perfectly awful! Did you ever hear of any one like that?"

"Do you really mean to tell me that you forget what you said to me about Browning?" I asked, taking her hand, for I was filled with a sudden pity.

"Yes, Chet; sure I do!" She rolled my seal ring between her fingers and looked down.

"And about preferring 'Joy' to 'Edna,' too?"

"Oh, did I say that, too? Yes, I forgot."

"It doesn't seem possible!" I exclaimed. Then, tentatively, almost fearfully, for it seemed the crisis: "And about 'the island'?" I held my breath.

"What island?"

I dropped her hand. It was too much for me. "Oh, never mind," I sighed. "I'm very sorry. But I don't quite see, yet. Has this anything to do with your refusal to play for me?"

She res, now, and tossed her head back, with that shake I had noticed before. The gesture seemed to be the only link between her two moods, and for a moment, she seemed to be again the melancholy princess. But the phase passed instantly, and she grew petulant.

"I don't know how to play well enough. It bores me."

I refused to let her off, however. "Then how about playing chess?"

She shrugged her shoulders and said: "Oh, I haven't got the kind of brain for chess."

My mind leaped over the remark, obviously untrue, to get to the other side of the perversion, where I might see more clearly.

"But it's incredible!" I cried. "How do you get along? How do you account for things? Do you mean to tell me that you can't remember yesterday, for instance? Not even what you did?"

She was growing more and more impatient. "No—sometimes I don't know how much time I've lost at all. You see, it's like being asleep, that's all. That's what Doctor Copin comes down here for."

"Oh, I see!" I exclaimed.

"That, and other things—" She hinted coquettishly.

"Ah!" I raised my eyebrows. "Among the other things, I suppose, is the fact that you're perfectly charming?"

"Oh, I don't think he quite ignores that," she laughed, and then, her mood changing, as if it had been pent up by such serious discussion and sought relief, she bounded away and galumphed madly up and down the room, waving her hands.

After dinner we spent the evening by the fire. She had put on an evening gown of black net over silver tissue, in which she looked more like a princess than ever. But it was only the costume now; her demeanor was far from royal. She snuggled herself into a bunch on the rug by the hearth, disclosing one slender ankle and a stocking of snaking silver silk. Had she not been so slender and petite, I might almost say she sprawled, though her holdenish abandon was not quite immodest. She had her coffee and a cigarette or two, chattering a steady stream meanwhile. I could get no more about her mabody out of her; the subject seemed to annoy her. But I could not get it out of my mind. I went back over what had passed, and found that her explanation accounted for much that had baffled me. Still, it did not account for everything. It did not account, for instance, for the way she now treated me.

She got up, after a while, as if annoyed at my abstraction, and began to rony up and down the room.

"I guess coffee makes me a little drunk," she remarked. I did not quite get the point of this (it she stopped behind my chair and ran her fingers through my hair carelessly).

"What a jolly jay you've got, Chet! Your hair is almost as fine as mine."

The familiarity made me, I confess, somewhat uncomfortable. I was neither a prig nor a prude, but her talk of the afternoon had wrought on me. I couldn't quite see my way, didn't at all like, for instance, what she had said about Doctor Copin's coming down—more than one reason. Perhaps it was this, more than any instinctive dislike to her unconventionality, that put me on my guard with her, and made me appear to ignore what, I acknowledge, in other circumstances I might have been tempted

distinctly making up to me. I could see that very plainly. She did like me. So I was uncharitable enough, or chivalrous enough, if you like, to try to keep her at arm's length, though that is putting it rather too strongly.

It was not easy, though, that night, with the seclusion, the comfortable open fire, the soft lights, and the rain outside. The situation was romantic; I was alone with a pretty girl, prettily gowned and quite frankly desirous of a little more intimate companionship than I vouchsafed. Somehow I was rather proud of myself, having at that time, after all, such hazy reasons for forbearance. I scarcely need add to this that I was becoming fond of Miss Fielding, in spite of the puzzling mystery about her. She was alluring in any mood. My intuitions, however, were all for caution.

With such distractions the hours flew fast. The candles burned low and flickered till we talked only by the light of the fire. She told me a great deal of her life as a girl—there were no lapses of memory at that time—how she had been left an orphan and had always been more or less of a hermit thereafter. Part of the time she played with my hand, quite as a child might. Part of the time she sat, her chin at her knees, gazing into the dying flames in the fireplace. Then she would smile, look up suddenly, and quote some nonsense rhyme, or make fun of my discretion. Her body was never quite still; she was nervous and restless. If nothing about her moved, her toe would describing little circles on the rug.

She and Leah helped me up stairs at ten o'clock. Miss Fielding hung me a cheer "Good night, Chet!" and went into her room alone.

A few minutes after, I heard a soft tapping at my door. Leah was there with a jug of milk and some biscuits.

"I thought you might like something to eat, perhaps, before you went to bed," she said. "Miss Joy forgot to speak of it."

"Thank you, Leah," I said, taking the little tray. I was about to close the door when she gave me a look that delayed me.

"Did you want anything else?" I asked.

"Do you mind if I speak to you for a minute?" she asked. She stopped and listened intently for a moment.

"Leah, where in the world are you?" Miss Fielding called impudently.

Leah spoke in an undertone to me. "Please wait. I'll be in as soon as I can." Then she went into Miss Fielding's room.

I left my door ajar and sat down by the window. The rain had ceased and a full moon was breaking through masses of drifting cumulus clouds over the top of the hill behind the house. I could hear the dogs snapping and growling occasionally in their sleep, and below, in his little box of a room off the library, Uncle Jordon's deep snoring. I must have been there for fifteen minutes before Leah reappeared with her candle.

She shut the door noiselessly and came softly up to my side.

"Mr. Castle, how are you feeling now?" she asked.

"Oh, I'm afraid I'm getting well," I said smiling. "Why? Do you think I ought to be leaving?" I asked the question jeocosely, but she took it up with seriousness.

"I'm really afraid you'd better, Mr. Castle," she looked me square in the eyes. Her own shone very wide and deep.

"I don't wish to hurry you," she went on, "but it will be much better for you to leave as soon as you can. You'll forgive me for mentioning it, won't you? I hope that you don't think that I don't realize my position; but—I can only say that I am doing what I think is best. If I weren't so sure that you are a gentleman, and a friend of Miss Joy's, I'd never dare mention it. But, oh, there'll be trouble if you stay, and Heaven knows we've had trouble enough." Her voice grew lower at the end of her sentence, and then she breathed poignantly.

"Oh, please go!"

I felt a pang of self-reproach and a great pity for her. "Oh, I'll go!" I reassured her. "I understand. Or, at least, if I don't quite understand, I'm sure you're quite right. I think I can get away tomorrow morning, if you'll get the carriage for me."

"I'll attend to that," Uncle Jordon can drive you to the station. And don't plemusement it to Miss Joy that I spoke to you about it. She may ask you to stay—she likes you, really; but she doesn't know what I know, and I don't dare tell her." She clasped her hands and pressed them closely to her breast in the intensity of her feeling, as she added, "You must help me, Mr. Castle. I have nobody else to turn to."

"Are you sure that I can't help you by staying here?" I asked. "I'll do anything you suggest. Why can't you trust me? I dread to think of your having to fight it out alone, whatever it is."

"Oh, I don't dare to tell—I have no right to tell," she moaned, turning half away, looking down. "Indeed, I wish I might. It's breaking my heart." She turned to me again with a desperate glance. "We'll get on somehow."

"The doctor will help you, won't he? Surely you can trust him?"

She gave me a frightened look, and her white teeth shone through her parted lips, gleaming in contrast to her dark face. Then her eyes strayed again, and she said, slowly, "Do you think he can be trusted?"

"Why not?" I replied, watching her sharply. "How, at any rate, can I tell, after having seen him only once?"

She gave a quick intravision. "Oh, once was enough for me!"

"You mean—that you don't trust

me. But you're off the island, and I'm afraid—that it's all over now."

"Isn't it really all begun, rather?" I replied.

Her hands dropped to her sides, and she walked away to the window. "Oh, I don't know, I don't know!" she moaned. "You have made me think terrible things. But never mind. I didn't want you to know about me. I hoped we would be friends without. I couldn't risk it. I can't risk it now. You mustn't try to find out, you mustn't even wonder. Just be a little sorry for me—and wait."

She sat down in the broad window-seat, and laid her head back for a moment among the silk pillows, with a wearied settling of her body, closing her eyes. I didn't know what to say or do, so I did nothing, and was silent. She sat up again, took the crystal prism that still lay there, and gazed at it abstractedly, as if she were seeing visions. Then, still holding it, she looked up at me with a faraway smile. It was a new expression I saw on her face; it had the pathetic look of some elf, lost in a strange, terrible land. At last she said, "Come over here, and sit down beside me, please!"

I did so; and, still fondling the prism, she said, as with a great effort: "Did you ever, in your childhood, read the story of the White Cat? It's a fairy tale, you know."

The name had struck me familiar when she used it before, but I could not recall the story.

"It was one of those tales of the three quests, wasn't it?"

"Yes; there are many variations of the same theme. It is the story of a king and his three sons. The father decided first to leave his throne to the one who would find the smallest dog in the world; then he gave them another quest, to find a piece of cloth that would go through the eye of a needle. Of course the youngest son won each time, but the king wasn't contented, and for the final test commanded them to find the most beautiful lady in the world."

"And the youngest son won, of course. He always does, but he never plays fairly, always helped by a fairy godmother or something."

"Of course. Such are the ethics of Fairyland. This prince was helped by a white cat. While he was on his travels he found her castle in a deep forest, and he was carried in by invisible hands."

"Just like me," I remarked.

She looked at me for a moment with an amusing expression of surprise, and a timid smile crept to her face. "That's so, isn't it? How queer! Why, I'll have to give you my little Hiawatha, to carry it about, won't it? Will you take him?"

"Oh, if you would!" I said. "I'd love to have him. It will be delightful to have something that has belonged to you."

She smiled quickly. "Stay here a while longer then!"

"Ah, you know how glad I'll be! But I really must go back. I've imposed on your hospitality unconsciously already."

"Oh, well," she turned to the window. "If you're going to pay me the conventional compliments, we won't press it."

"If you knew what an immensely unwarranted interest I've begun to take in you, you'd spare me," I replied.

She held out her hand to me, her graceful fingers slightly divergent, exasperatingly posed. "Thank you for your gallantry," she said. "You came out of the dark, were literally dumped here, you know, and it has been wonderful that we have understood each other as well as we have." She stayed my intention with a wave of her hand. "Oh, I understand you, I think, at least well enough to be sure of you. But, let's be frank; you don't quite understand me, yet. You don't quite approve of me. Nevertheless, you like me, and we can be friends. It may indeed be that I shall put you, sometime, to the test, and give you a chance of proving it. Until that time comes, you'll have to stay on the island, Mr. Castle, I'm afraid."

I saw by these words that she must have forgotten her revelations of the night before. So, risking her displeasure, I came out with it.

"May I venture to remind you of what you said last night?"

She looked hard at me. "What did I say? What do you mean? About what? We talked of so many things, you know." She was embarrassed, on the defense, watching eagerly my first word of enlightenment.

"About your memory," I prompted.

"My memory? I don't quite recall—"

Her lips were parted and her fists closed a little as she waited.

"About your having amnesia, you know."

"Yes, once, when she was invisible. The prince doubted her. Do you know how it ended?" she asked.

"How?"

"White Cat told the Prince that, to destroy the fatal work of the fairies, it was necessary for him to cut off her head and tail and fling them into the fire." She put her hand gently on mine.

"Would you do that for me, if I asked it?"

I puzzled with it. There was something tragic in her tone, but I was quite at a loss to interpret her symbolism.

"Would it ever come to that? Are you likely to call on me?" I asked her. She tipped back her head again, slinking away some unpleasant idea.

"Ah, this is only the first quest, you know. You may never come again to my palace. But would you?"

A dreadful meaning came straight from her eyes to mine.

"No, I'm afraid I would not. It would be too terrible!"

She threw off a light laugh, and rose and walked to the little bookcase beside the chimney. Here she took down an old, tattered, red-covered volume and rapidly turned the pages till she found her place. Then she came back to her seat beside me, and, pointing to the lines, read aloud:

"It isn't your fault, I know, Mr. Cas-

lette, my love! I be so barbarous as to kill you! Ah! you would doubtless try my heart; but rest assured it is incapable of forgetting the love and gratitude it owes to you."

"No, son of a king," continued she, "I do not suspect thee of ingratitude. I know thy worth. It is neither thou nor I who in this affair can control our destiny. Do as I bid thee. We shall both of us begin to be happy, and, on the faith of a cat of reputation and honor, thou wilt acknowledge that I am truly thy friend."

"But it ended happily, like all fairy tales. So will yours, I'm sure," I remarked.

"She let the book drop wearily. "It must end some way—why not that?"

I clasped her hand. "You must not think of it, Miss Fielding! It appals me."

"Well, I won't speak of it again. But I should be glad to have a friend who would help me, if worst came to worst."

"You forget that, in spite of what I know, I am still on the island at all; I can't yet judge of such a necessity."

"Well, Leah and I will fight it out," she said, once, that I could trust Leah in everything. Do you still mean that?"

"Absolutely. In fact, you can trust her when you're uncertain of me. Do you understand? I can't make it too emphatic."

"I understand," I said.

It was almost time to go now, and so, while I went up stairs to see that my things were ready, Miss Fielding and Leah got Hiawatha, fixed a collar and chain on him, and put him into the carriage, highly excited at the prospect of traveling. Leah shook my hand and looked into my eyes with gratitude.

Uncle Jordon drove up to the front door, and I got in beside him and captured the frisky puppy, who proceeded to bite my hand playfully. It had been arranged that I was to send some one down to repair the automobile, and I permitted myself to hope that I might sufficient excuse to come back myself. So it was not altogether with a feeling of permanent parting that I finally gave my hand to Miss Fielding.

"Well, good-by, White Cat," I said, as Uncle Jordon took up the reins.

"Good-by, Prince!" she answered, smiling.

We drove off, and, as we turned into the long lane which led to the highroad, sunshine, at the front door, and waved I saw the two women standing in the a last farewell to them. With all the sinister suggestions that had been crowding me, I could not bear to leave them alone. "White Cat, White Cat," was still echoing in my ears.

Uncle Jordon winked at me.

"Lord, she's as crazy as a loon, ain't she?"

"Do you think so?" I asked coldly.

"Plum crazy. She ought to be in an asylum, and would be, if she had any folks to send her there. But she's a dandy when she's all right, you can bet on that!"

I did not encourage him to go on, and for the rest of the way to the station we talked of his rheumatism and the extravagance of his nephew's second wife.

PART SECOND.

Chapter I.

My machine had been repaired for a week, but I had not had it brought up to town, when I received a note from Leah. It was dated "Tuesday."

"Come down immediately," she wrote, "if you can think of a plausible pretext, but don't say that I sent for you. Miss Fielding will not ask you, herself, but we need you very much. I trust you."

I took an early afternoon train the next day, and, finding no one to meet me at the station, engaged a carriage to take me over to Miss Fielding's place. My driver would, I am sure, have been glad to gossip with me upon the lady's affairs, but I headed him off all his hints, knowing pretty well from Uncle Jordon's insinuations what the tenor of the neighborhood talk must be.

Midweek was about four miles from the station, and a half-mile back from the county road. The house was approached by a long lane overgrown with shrubbery and hazels, one from the roadside on the east, and one from the main road on the north. We took the latter, a wild and tangled wagon-track, filled with stones and hummocks, and worn into deep holes. The boughs of trees constantly scraped across the top of the buggy and often hung low enough to threaten our eyes. Near the house, the lane took a turn around the corner of an extensive, old-fashioned garden of holly-hocks, rose-bushes, poppies and violets, then swung up to the green, eight-panel front door, with its transom of old linden-eye panes. The corpse came in close to the garden, partly inclosing it on two sides. To the right of the house vegetables were planted, with meadows beyond, and behind, the hill rose almost from the stable. The whole place had a charming natural wildness, and seemed, as indeed it was, miles away from any other human habitation; but it was not unadorned; its natural features had been amended and composed with the carry of a true artist.

The house itself was long and low, covered with unstained shingles. A great square brick chimney rose from the middle of the gambrel-roof. The lower windows were loaded and built out into wide bays, but they showed above the little-pined sashes of the original building. The front was almost hidden by climbing Cæcil Bruer roses, now odorously in bloom. The southern side was fenced with a row of geraniums which rose in huge bushes. Here, in the second story, was another bay-window of curious construction, somewhat resembling the stern of an old galleon. It was

Miss Fielding's sitting room, which I had not yet visited.

The place seemed deserted, for not even the dogs were visible. I got out and knocked, while my driver waited curiously to catch what was, probably, a rare glimpse of the mistress of the house.

Joy herself, wearing a white duck sailor suit, with a red handkerchief knotted about her neck, answered my knock. She held her hand to her eyes to shade them from the rays of the afternoon sun, so that I could not, at first, quite make out her expression. The first thing she showed, after her surprise, was a most cordial satisfaction at seeing me. She did not, apparently, expect me, but my presence delighted her. I saw next that she was in trouble. The very intensity of her welcome alarmed me. The two vertical lines between her brows were deeply cut into her forehead, her lips were quivering, there were dark circles under her eyes.

She drew me quickly into the library, and I saw terror in her look. Her cheeks were pale and wan. Her hand trembled, as it lay on the back of the chair where she leaned.

"Oh, I am so glad you have come!" had been her first speech, murmured in the hall, and it was repeated now as I stood before her. "I am so glad you have come! I need you so!"

I had fancied before that her face was one capable of expressing tragedy—not every woman's is. Tragedy shadowed her face now, giving her a newer, more dramatic beauty so moving that despite my alarm, I could not help wondering at it.

"You are not well," I exclaimed.

"Oh, well enough," she replied.

"Some thing is the matter—what is it?"

"Sit down and I'll try to tell you." She dropped into a chair, with her elbow on the table, letting her cheek fall into the hollow of her palm. Her eyes closed for a moment, the soft, long lashes shading her pale cheek. Then she shook herself and sat erect. "I'm so sleepy!" she moaned. "I haven't slept since night before last."

I sprang up from the window-seat. "Won't you lie down here and rest? Do!" I pleaded.

"Oh, I don't dare! I don't dare!" she cried.

"Tell me what is troubling you, so that I may try to help you!"

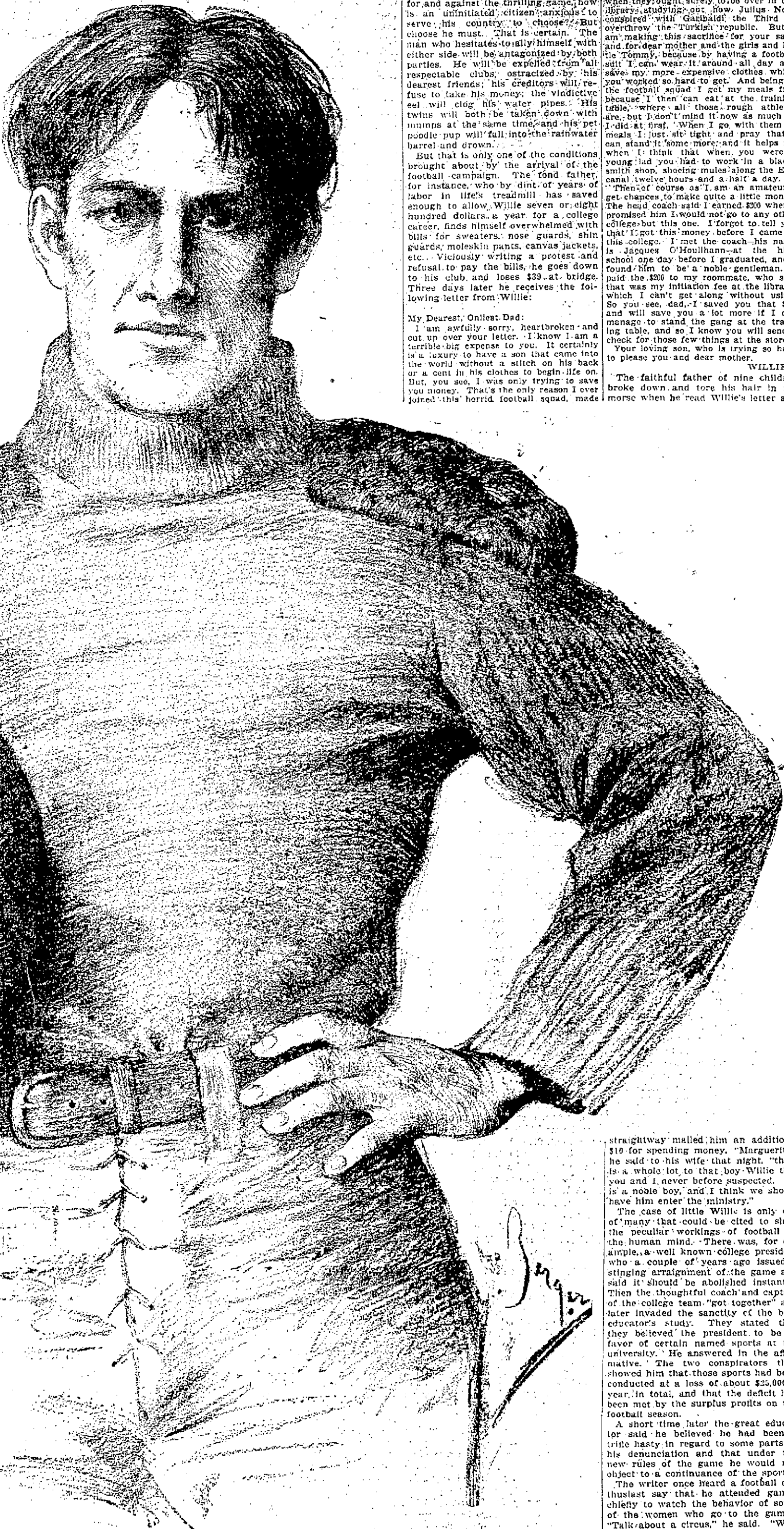
She looked up and said, "Leah has gone!" and she put out a hand that trembled with a despairing gesture.

"Gone?" I repeated. "Where?"

In Football Time



THE CHASE OF THE ELUSIVE PIGSKIN IS NOW ON



THE FOOTBALL PLAYER'S FARE- WELL.

"Courage, sweetheart, do not falter.
Though the future may look drear,
I will lead you to the altar
On my crutches, never fear."

Low the maiden whispered, crying,
Softly on his football bang,
"Break your foot neck, dearest, try-
ing.
Only beat the other gang."

THE football season has again come around like an annually reappearing comet, with a head of blazing color, a tail of victories and defeats, woes and pleasures, tragedies and comedies, and accompanied by a roar of public approval as well as of dissent.

Football has attracted more spirited attention during the last few years than almost any other pastime. Its fond lovers aver that it is the greatest sport ever presided over by the brains of athletic prestidigitators. Its opponents claim the game to be an invention of the powers of darkness, destined to devastate our fair land—to wipe out absolutely all the young men of the country, to ruin the crops, to increase the power of corrupt politicians, to multiply the progeny of the California Jack rabbit, the boll weevil and the voracious chicken hawk and to put the control of the entire nation's circulating legal tender into the hands of the college team treasurers.

The lovers of the game know full

well that the perpetuation of football will absolutely and incontrovertibly do away with all the evils aforementioned, purify our mills, decrease the

use of automobiles and that in addition it will produce the only men who could be depended on to form a mass play and rush the whole Japanese em-

pire off the map if war should be declared with the rice gourmandizers. So between these two factions, in view of these potent arguments both

up of fellows it wouldn't ordinarily associate with, fellows who play cards and smoke cigarettes on the quiet and say bad words and fool around on the field

big game. One day at New Haven,

for, and against the thrilling game, how is an uninitiated citizen anxious to serve his country to choose? But choose he must. That is certain. The man who hesitates totally himself with either side will be antagonized by both parties. He will be expelled from all respectable clubs, ostracized by his dearest friends, his creditors will refuse to take his money, the vindictive eel will clog his water pipes. His twins will both be taken down with mumps at the same time, and his pet poodle pup will fall into the rainwater barrel and drown.

But that is only one of the conditions brought about by the arrival of the football campaign. The fond father, for instance, who by dint of years of labor in life's treadmill has saved enough to allow Willie seven or eight hundred dollars a year for a college career, finds himself overwhelmed with bills for sweaters, nose guards, shin guards, moleskin pants, canvas jackets, etc. Viciously writing a protest and refusal to pay the bills, he goes down to his club and loses \$39 at bridge. Three days later he receives the following letter from Willie:

My Dearest, Onliest Dad:
I am awfully sorry, heartbroken and out up over your letter. I know I am a terrible big expense to you. It certainly is a luxury to have a son that came into the world without a stitch on his back or a cent in his clothes to begin life on. But, you see, I was only trying to save you money. That's the only reason I ever joined this horrid football squad, made

when they ought surely to be over in the library studying out how Julius Nero conspired with Gambioldi the Third to overthrow the Turkish republic. But I am making this sacrifice for your sake and for dear mother and the girls and little Tommy, because by having a football suit I can wear it around all day and save my more expensive clothes which you worked so hard to get. And being in the football squad I get my meals free because I then can eat at the training table, where all those rough athletes are, but I don't mind it now as much as I did at first. When I go with them to meals I just sit tight and pray that I can stand it some more, and it helps me when I think that when you were a young lad you had to work in a blacksmith shop, shoeing mules along the Erie canal twelve hours and a half a day.

Then of course as I am an amateur I get chances to make quite a little money. The head coach said I earned \$200 when I promised him I would not go to any other college but this one. I forgot to tell you that I got this money before I came to this college. I met the coach—his name is Jacques O'Houlihan—at the high school one day before I graduated, and I found him to be a noble gentleman. I paid the \$200 to my roommate, who said that was my initiation fee at the library, which I can't get along without using. So you see, dad, I saved you that \$200 and will save you a lot more if I can manage to stand the gang at the training table, and so I know you will send a check for those few things at the store. Your loving son, who is trying so hard to please you and dear mother.

WILLIE.
The faithful father of nine children broke down and tore his hair in remorse when he read Willie's letter and

when Fat DeWitt's team of Princeton Tigers was wallowing Yale, I sat next to an old lady who had a son in the game. She may have been about sixty-five years of age, but when her star boarder grabbed the ball and plunged into the line for a fifteen yard gain she jumped up, waved a flag in each hand and screamed in a thin, piping voice: "Go at 'em, boy, go at 'em. Wipe up the ground with 'em. Go—At this moment her false teeth dropped out and fell down under the stand, about twenty-five or thirty feet, and she almost created a riot around her in her anxiety to have the precious molars returned to her. I thought for a moment she would accuse me of trying to steal them."

There was another diverting incident at a Harvard game at Cambridge a few years ago. A wealthy Boston girl, a society damsel, was engaged to one of the Harvard players. He distinguished himself by a long run and at the end of the game the enthusiastic young bride to be rushed through the crowd that surrounded the players who were on their way to the dressing room, encircled a dirty, mud covered, ragged form in her arms and kissed him three or four times, rapid fire fashion, on the side of his face. When the lucky one turned around the girl fell back in dismay, and, in fact, proceeded to faint. She had kissed the wrong man and one with whom the expectant bridegroom was not on speaking terms.

Some people aver that the new rules have made the game a ladies' game. The game is in such a status that almost any one can kick a hole in it with impunity. The game looks like an old pair of overalls that have been patched in ten or eleven places, each time with a different kind of cloth. The rule makers ought to be punished by making them play the game, according to some observers. Knowing the rule makers, the obvious retort to that is that some of the rule makers never have played the game or never won any prominence in it, therefore it is perfectly plain that they should know all about it.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university caused football to be abolished there. The student body met and decided that they would abolish the college. The institution is still doing business, but President Butler is not adding to his collection of loving cups. The students, who formerly in the fall were outdoors in the fresh air trying for positions on the team or watching the practice and actual games, now spend their spare time throwing dice, matching nickels, playing cards and smoking cigarettes. By giving them more time for dice and cards the worthy educator thus put some of the brighter students in a sure way of increasing their incomes.

President Roosevelt issued statements to the effect that football was all right when properly directed, was a benefit to young America, was a developer of manhood. In the six years preceding his statement more than fifty young men had met death through injuries on the football field, and 137 had been injured. Yet a short time previous to the foregoing reported statements President Roosevelt announced his horror of race suicide.

Some Americans criticize Spain because of the tolerance and popularity of bullfighting there. Yet in America in the last ten years three times as many deaths have resulted from football as have happened in bull baiting in Spain. As a setoff against the suffering of the wounded horses and bulls may be put the sufferings of the injured football players. I once knew a man who took two sons out of a prominent college because they insisted on playing football. Two years later this man, in a quarrel over a game of cards, shot and killed one of his neighbors.

Such are some of the contradictions in the questions arising over the exciting sport. The only persons who are right about the game are those who have never said anything about it.

Football is a great aid to struggling young men who have had troubles in the management of their parents during early youth. The boy goes off to college with many memories of switchings and days when he subsisted on bread and water. He mixes up with the football squad and, like Kipling's ship, he "finds himself." Stern, sour faced old dad goes, after due protest, to see the big game of the year. He sees his wayward boy tossing aside like mere dust specks big, muscular line hitters and sees him lay on his back a 200 pound center rush. "My, my," says dad, "how was it, I wonder, that not so very long ago I was tanning that boy's hide with a razor strap? Why, he could have tied me in a knot and laid me on a shelf if he had tried, I guess." And dad feels so nervous about the matter that in order to head off any possible thoughts of revenge on the boy's part he goes to his hotel and makes out a check for \$5,000 to start the young man mauler in business.

One of the great blessings of the annual gridiron warfare is the large number of real poets brought to light, lights that never would have shone except for the game. Here, for instance, is a verse of a song heard in the Yale stands at New Haven in a game with Harvard: Harvard's leg is longer than it really ought to be.

Yale has pulled it every year and loosed it at the knee.
She is going to do it once again, as you will plainly see.
For Harvard's leg is really longer than any leg should be.

This was Harvard's reply:
In Cambridge, far away, old John Harvard sits,
Waiting in silence while you pull Yale to bits.
Let no defeat make sad your great founder's soul.
If we win, we'll paint him red—so push for the goal.

FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

ROOSEVELT HITS THE FINANCIERS

Says if His Policies Have Affected Wall St. Operations They Only Represent Effort to Punish Dishonesty.

Declares it is Difficult to Punish Head of Big Business Concern Who Does Wrong to the Public—Scores Man Who Manipulates Railroad or Other Securities so as to Swindle People.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt in his speech at the auditorium here today said: "There has been trouble in the stock market; in the high financial world during the past few months. The statement has frequently been made that the policies for which I stand, legislative and executive, are responsible for that trouble. Now, gentlemen, these policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that for the remaining sixteen months of my term, these policies shall be preserved unswervingly."

No Vindictive Purpose.

"And the man of property, the man of great means, we do not turn and in the hottest way back up a rational movement for reform, a rational government for such supervision and control over the use, over the accumulation and business use of these great fortunes as well, if not eliminate, at least minimize the evil of which I complain. Such a movement as that in which we are now engaged is not in the least vindictive, it is undertaken to cure evils and to prevent their recurrence. If the beneficiaries of these evils succeed, which they will not do, they will not succeed, but if they do succeed, in stopping the movement, it will merely mean that in a very few years, it would break forth again and that time it would be in the control of men who would legislate with a vindictive purpose, who would legislate to act as executives with the desire to hurt and damage the men at whom the movement was not aimed."

A Conservative Movement.

"There is no movement in its proper sense that can be more properly described as conservative, using the word with its real significance, than the movement which we have developed during the past four or five years, the movement for the proper supervision and control in the interest of the general public of those colossal fortunes which singly or in combination are of such tremendous importance in the modern industrial world to control and supervise them that in their accumulation and their business use there shall be as far as we can prevent it, no wrongdoing to the small man whether that small man is a competitor and wage worker or an investor. In other words, gentlemen, our whole movement is simply and solely to make the decadent and the golden rule of some practical movement in the business life of the community. (Great applause and cheers.)"

Inaction Invites Disaster.

"Remember this, that attention in this world is largely vicarious; that if we sit supine and let men of great wealth set before the country as a whole the standard of successful dishonesty, so that young men are taught to think of business telephony of evasion and violation of the law, if stock gambling and swindling are the chief roads to financial success, that if we bring about a determination of the public con-

science as a whole but as sure as fate we ultimately invite ignorant and evil reaction which in tramping out the wrong will trample on each right at the same time; which in punishing the wealthy wrongdoer will inflict the punishment so brutally and so unskillful as to confound in it, many men who have done honestly and well. I want to see the process, the process of gaining wealth by successful dishonesty stopped before it goes so far as to invite the very reaction of which I speak. (Applause.)"

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GUINEA PIGS FIGHT A RAT

Rodent Before Giving up its Own Life Slays Two of its Enemies, Only One of Latter Surviving.

A battle between three pet guinea pigs and a huge gray rat last night ended only when the rat was killed by its more numerous foes. After putting two of the pigs to death, the guinea pigs were the property of Leland Kammerer of Washington avenue, and were kept, three in a little cage, in the rear of the Kammerer building on Washington avenue.

LUMBER MILL IS DESTROYED.

One Valued at \$75,000 Food for Flames in Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—An Evening Wisconsin special from Marinette, Wis., says: "The saw mill of the Garth Shingle and Timber company at Garth, Mich., near Escanaba, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The lumber company of Chicago is heavily interested in the property. It was a large mill and was valued at \$75,000. The mill is a total loss. The amount of the insurance is not known. The timber piled in the yard escaped. The origin of the fire is not known. Garth is a small place and has no fire department. The mill probably will not be rebuilt."

OBITUARY.

Opable. Russell Opable, the 6 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Opable, died yesterday at their home in Caledonia. The funeral will be held tomorrow at St. Patrick's church.

CALE MAKES BIG RECORD.

Wisconsin Carries Away Many First Prizes at National Dairy Show.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Wisconsin has the credit of producing a bull calf that not only carried away honors never awarded to any other animal of the age or kind, but one that put up some of the oddest antics ever seen in the arena of a dairy show in this country. The registry name of this interesting little animal is Johanna Bonheur's Sir Payne and he was sired and born at Rosendale, Wis., and then became the property of David Monroe, who took him to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Bony had won in the arena the first prize for a 6 months old Holstein bull calf. He was given the championship for a bull of any age, and then he carried away the grand championship. The big blue ribbons that proclaimed these unusual honors to such a young animal, were pinned alongside the placard in the calf's stall. They were saved just in the nick of time, for Bony was determined to eat all three of them. The show closed gloriously, having drawn a much better showing of high class dairy animals than the first one held last year. The great dairy state of Wisconsin captured eight out of fifteen first prizes on all exhibits of dairy cattle, and a championship Jersey. It won three first prizes on Jerseys.

ANOTHER BANK IN RACINE?

Reported Attempts to Secure Options Leads to Various Rumors.

An effort is being made to get an option on several buildings in the central part of the business district. On this account a report gains more or less circulation that another new bank is to be established. Directors of the Manufacturers bank who retired on account of the sale of their stock, when seen in regard to the new bank proposition, refuse to talk. Racine now has three banks and the one soon to be opened at Racine Junction will make the fourth. Whether another would pay down town is a financial problem that no man can figure out at present.

SAVE UNCONSCIOUS WOMAN

Mr. Upson and Son Rush Into Burning Dwelling at Bristol, Kenosha County, and Rescue Mrs. Cotting.

Says the Kenosha News: Heroic rescue and hair breadth escapes were the features of a fire which destroyed the home of Solomon Upson, one of the best known farmers in the town of Bristol, late Saturday night and Miss Ella Upson, a daughter of Mr. Upson, is now suffering from bad burns received in the fire and Mrs. C. L. Cotting, of Red Cloud, Iowa, who was taken from the burning building unconscious, is just recovering from the shock of the fire.

The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, broke out in the north wing of the second story of the house and Miss Upson, who was asleep in a room in that part of the house, discovered the flames. She rushed from the room in her night clothing and in an effort to reach the stairway she was forced to rush through the flames. She was badly burned about the hands but managed to get out of the building unassisted.

When the fire was well under way it was found that Mrs. C. L. Cotting was still in her room on the south side of the second floor of the building and Mr. Upson and his son dashed through the burning hall way to the rescue of Mrs. Cotting.

The lady had attempted to reach the window but on leaving her bed she had been overcome by the smoke and had fallen to the floor unconscious. The two men fighting the smoke stumbled over her prostrate form as they entered the room and with rare presence of mind they wrapped her in a blanket and carried her to the roof of a porch which surrounded the house. Upson was all but overcome by the smoke and flames when his son broke the window of the room in which Mrs. Cotting had been sleeping and the son was forced to bear the double burden to the roof of the house. The father was rapidly revived in the air and aided his son in lowering Mrs. Cotting to the ground below. Mrs. Cotting remained unconscious for nearly an hour and physicians were hurriedly summoned to care for her.

MELEE NEAR PIKE'S WOODS

Attack of Gottlieb Wuster on Miss Ida Lewis, Leads to Clash Between the Two Families.

Gottlieb Wuster, living near Pike Woods, was up before Justice W. W. Rowlands yesterday afternoon on charge of assaulting Miss Ida Lewis. It is alleged that on Sunday last, Miss Lewis was going home from Sunday school and while crossing the land of Wuster he assaulted her by striking her in the face and on the head. Then followed a free for all fight between the Lewis and Wuster families, and several were hurt in the melee.

The case will be heard before Mr. Rowlands on Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

FORMER RACINE MAN KILLED

Believed H. H. Pipkin Met Death Under Wheels at Beloit.

A stranger, supposed to be H. H. Pipkin of Racine, was crushed to death this morning in the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Beloit, Wis. Information of this nature was received over the phone from Beloit, at the police office.

Just how the accident occurred is not known. The body of the man with his head crushed to a jelly, was found lying on the rails. On his person was a letter postmarked, Memphis, Tenn., and addressed to H. H. Pipkin, Racine, Wis. There was also a business card of D. E. Smith, 237 Main street, Racine, Wis.

The city directory does not contain any such name as H. H. Pipkin and Mr. Smith, who conducts a saloon on North Main street, when seen by the officers, said that he did not recollect any person by the name of Pipkin.

It was ascertained this afternoon that an expert engineer named H. H. Pipkin was engaged by the Racine Gaslight Co., and had charge of the laying of the pipe line between this city and Kenosha. Mr. Pipkin came here from St. Louis and was an able engineer. After the work on the line was completed he went back to St. Louis. Whether he came back north is not known. From the description given of the dead man it is supposed to be Mr. Pipkin. It is known that the people he represented are interested in Beloit. Just what he would be doing in the yards of the railway company cannot be conjectured. So far as the gas-light people know, he was a classed man. A full description of the engineer who was here has been sent to Beloit. He was a man 5 feet, 1 inch tall and of slender build.

MATRIMONIAL.

Grass—Evenson.

At the home of the bride's parents in South Milwaukee, Miss Lulu Grass was united in marriage to Elmer Evenson of this city this afternoon. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Evenson will leave for a wedding trip through the north, after which they will reside in West Racine. Mr. Evenson is an automobile expert with a large garage in this city, and has many friends here.

301,123 PIECES WEEK'S RECORD

STATISTICS KEPT AT THE POSTOFFICE SHOW THE AMOUNT OF MAIL HANDLED.

ABOUT \$5,000 IN REVENUE

At That Several of the Largest Local Firms Had a Light Business—Weight Reached Nearly Thirteen Tons—No Extra Help as Yet Needed—Cooper Station Purely a Distributing Point.

Showing a revenue that would total over a quarter of a million dollars per year, the record of every piece of mail sent through the Racine postoffice for the past week has just been completed, making a showing that is most satisfactory to the local officials. The week's record can not be taken, however, as an indication of the actual weekly business done by the Racine office, as several of the local firms that are the heavy mailers were closed during this particular week and as a result did not use the mails. It is estimated that at least 150,000 additional pieces of mail would have passed through the office had these firms been transacting their usual business. As a matter of fact one firm that had been idle during the previous week, sent in yesterday's mail, just after the count had been completed, one lot of mail, totaling over 32,000 pieces.

The First Time Kept.

This is the first time that a record has ever been kept showing the revenue derived from the different classes of mail, were proving profitable and which, if any, were carried at a loss. Whether the records of the week will result in any actual change in the rates, or whether the record was taken merely for the benefit of the department heads is not known.

Owing to the different character of the industries of different cities, some offices have actually been conducted at a loss, and have received yearly aid from Washington. Other offices, such as the Racine postoffice, have been very profitable and have each year sent large sums into Washington for the maintenance of other stations.

Total Number of Pieces.

The following table shows the number of pieces of mail received in all three stations of the Racine postoffice, indicating the classes of mail, and the number of each handled.

First class—Letters, 68,026; postal cards, 13,430; packages, 140. Total 81,602.

Second class—Subscribers' copies, 74,045; sample copies, 7,741; free in country, 4,790; transient (le for 4 oz.) 662; at other, 128. Total 87,336.

Third class—Printed circulars and catalogues 122,958.

Fourth class—Merchandise 7,707; franked and penalty (official) matter, 1,522. The aggregate total is 301,123.

Revenue and Weight.

The total revenue derived from these different classes is about \$5,000, which is a very good showing, proving that the receipts of the offices are increasing in a satisfactory manner. The weight of the mail for the week was 24,884 pounds or nearly 13 tons. The mails will be weighed, however, until the first of January, 1908. This causes much extra work in the office, as each class is kept separate. In many offices extra help has been necessary for this work, but up to the present time, the regular corps of clerks have been able to handle the extra work.

Owing to the difference in the nature of their business, no comparison has been made of the different local stations. The work at Cooper station is almost entirely distributing. Incoming mail is taken to this station, arranged and sent to the Junction and down town stations, thus relieving the forces at those places of much extra work. The Junction station being in the very center of the manufacturing district, naturally has a very large business with first class matter, and it is believed is the largest revenue producer.

She Refused Abraham Lincoln.

(Des Moines Dispatch to the Kansas City Journal.)—Mrs. Isaac Younkum, who died at Monroe, Iowa, at the age of 85 years, might have been Mrs. Abraham Lincoln had she so desired. She had the chance once, for Abraham Lincoln proposed that she marry him.

"I preferred Isaac Younkum, that's why," Mrs. Younkum used to say when inquisitors asked her why she refused the heart and hand of the future great man.

"That's where I got ahead of Abe," was the favorite comment of Younkum, whenever he repeated the story. Of course, both Mrs. Younkum, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Browly, and Mr. Lincoln were rather young when they went to husking bees and spelling schools and those other things that one reads about. But Abe's affection for her was more the less sincere. Only it wasn't returned in the same degree.

Perhaps Maynor Becker will in time give forth a certified statement as to how he stands with the sacred ones.

Neighboring Correspondence

Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. Delap of Williams Bay were guests of the Dalton family part of last week.

Mrs. Emily Ela is seriously ill. Edwin Ela and wife came home last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tjornsen of Mukwonago spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Merrill.

Mrs. John Rowe left Saturday afternoon for Bloomington for a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalton entertained at ten Sunday. Mr. McPherson, Miss Krause and Miss O'Keeffe, teachers in the Waterford high school.

Mrs. J. W. Summers was agreeably reminded of the anniversary of her natal day Friday, Oct. 18, by two of her kin placing a delicious cake with sparkling candles for the years on her table. Truly the years no charm from Nature take.

As sweet her voices' call, As beautiful her mornings' break, As fair her evenings' fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patterson and little son of Bidlin, Minn., arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoyt last Thursday for an indefinite visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reichen of Dover were guests of the Hoyt family Sunday. Will Aspinall and family of Geneva were Sunday guests of James Aspinall and attended service at the Congregational church.

Mrs. McDonald entertained Mrs. Grey the first of the week.

James McDonald spent Sunday with his Rochester friends.

Miss Edna Ayers, who is attending the Milwaukee normal school came home Friday evening returning Sunday.

Miss Lathouse has returned to our village.

With her sister, Mrs. Chas. Caley at her with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Caley at Marshall, Minn.

Miss Clarence Axtell has been on the sick list is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stetson and little son of Beloit were guests of the Misses Stetson, over Sunday.

Ives Grove.

Messrs. H. L. French and C. N. Nelson had business in Racine Wednesday.

Mr. Louis Hemmingfield unloaded a car of coal for the creamery last week.

A grand ball will be given at the hall here Friday evening, October 25th. Everybody cordially invited.

Mr. Wm. French of Milwaukee is visiting relatives here.

Mr. John J. Adams, traction engine expert called here on business yesterday.

A large quantity of cabbage will be hauled for shipment from here this week. The yield in this vicinity will be considerable less than last year.

Center street of this village now boasts of a sidewalk.

The White Sox defeated the Cubs in a game of outdoor indoor base ball yesterday at this place.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. J. B. Fritchey Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Thos. Welsh, a former resident of this town now at Seattle, Wash., called here Saturday.

Mr. George Kiser of Raymond, visited at J. B. Fritchey's Sunday.

Had His Papers Safe.

New York World: "Are you native-born or were you naturalized?" asked the inspector of James McGarry, who was trying to qualify to vote next election from the Nineteenth election district of the Twenty-second assembly district.

"I'm naturalized, sir," said McGarry, who came from Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, some years ago and now maintains horses in a livery stable.

"What is the date of your citizenship papers?" continued the inspector.

"Don't know, sir, but I'll go and get 'em," said James. He left the place and returned in a few minutes. He bore on his broad back a door. The citizenship certificate was pasted on the back of the door.

"I was afraid I'd lose it, sir," he explained.

"Well, you didn't, and you won't lose your vote, either," declared the inspector.

Nurses' Fees.

Hospital, London: A good deal of discussion has been aroused on the subject of the large fees received by certain nurses in New York. As a rule patients are able to protect themselves from extortion by aid of a natural and healthy competition and in England the custom of supplying nurses through cooperation tends to equalize the rate of payment.

The difference between fees in London and New York is partly one of organization, the two or three guineas a week received by the Englishwoman being pure profit, while the five guineas of the American has to provide her with the expense of living out. Even taking this into account, the amount which the New York patient often has to pay seems high, reaching occasionally a total of \$35, or \$7 a week.

WHAT MARKET WEAK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The wheat market opened very weak with prices down nearly two cents, below yesterday's closing. Selling was quite generally and only demand from shorts. The break of nearly 24 at Liverpool and the weakness of stock market were the factors. Other grains and provisions were depressed in sympathy.

BOX ESTATE IS SETTLED

LITIGATION OF FOUR YEARS ENDED BY APPOINTMENT OF UNION GROVE MAN.

JOHN S. BLAKELY APPOINTED

Deceased Left Property in Two States—Mr. Dale, One of Administrators Dying Racine Resident Was Named, But Section Was Fought—Whole Case Thrown Out by Supreme Court.

In the county court this morning there was final settlement of the estate of Henry Box, formerly a pioneer resident of the village of Union Grove. This case has been in the courts for several years and attracted widespread attention. Mr. Box died at Evanston, Ill., in September, 1903. He left an estate in both Wisconsin and Illinois valued at \$50,000. In his will, James H. Dale from Racine county and James Hibben of Evanston were named as trustees for the heirs consisting of three daughters and one son.

Death of Mr. Dale.

Judge Heck of the county court appointed Mr. Dale to take care of the property of the deceased in Wisconsin. Mr. Hibben objected and claimed the right to be appointed jointly with Mr. Dale.

While this was pending Mr. Dale died and some of the Wisconsin heirs asked to have John S. Blakely of Union Grove named in place of Mr. Dale.

Objected to Mr. Blakely.

The court appointed him. An appeal was taken by Mr. Hibben and some of the heirs, who objected to Mr. Blakely on the ground that Mr. Hibben was entitled as sole trustee.

The circuit court, Judge Tarrant sitting in place of Judge Belden, held in favor of J. S. Blakely.

Thrown Out by Court.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court. This court ruled that all proceedings were void because the original certificate sent up from Cook county, Ill., court, was not sufficient to give the Racine county court jurisdiction, so it became necessary to start the whole proceeding over again.

Finally Agree on Blakely.

An agreement was finally reached whereby Mr. Blakely was appointed administrator in Wisconsin and he will hereafter have charge of the property in Wisconsin by approval of the court. Most of the heirs were in court this morning and also Mr. Hibben and Mr. Blakely.

AUTO SPEEDER IS KILLED

Adrian Sibson of Chicago Buried Beneath Wrecked Car, While Five Companions are Somewhat Bruised.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—While racing an automobile on Michigan boulevard early today, Adrian Sibson, 20 years of age, son of a prominent attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed and five companions were bruised. Sibson's auto skidded, struck the curbstone and was smashed. He was buried beneath the wrecked car. The others injured were A. D. Kent, George A. Slausin and H. A. Beers, of Toledo, Peter Comberger and Edward Titell of Chicago. The first named three and Sibson had been touring several states in the auto which was presented to young Sibson by his father.

DEATH REMOVES MANY VETS.

Pension Bureau Reports Decrease of 18,000 During Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The decrease of 18,000 in the number of pensioners on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year 1907, as compared with the year previous, is the feature of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner, just released.

This is the greatest decrease in the history of the pension bureau. The total number of pensioners on June 30, 1907, was 987,371, and the total value of the pension roll at that date was \$14,850,880. This is the greater by \$4,613,131 over the value of the roll for the year previous, and is accounted for by the higher rates of pensions provided for by the act of February, 1907, under which act there had been enrolled on June 30 of the present year 118,239 pensioners.

The total number of pensioners in the roll on account of the war with Spain was 25,077.

Stammering and Character.

Stammering arises from a weak nerve in the brain. Strength that nerve and the stammerer is cured. But it so happens that this particular nerve is never weak in the case of people who are nervous or hard, or utterly selfish. I do not pretend to say that only stammerers have gentle, sensitive, sympathetic natures, but I do claim that a person who stammers slightly will generally be found to be trustworthy, diffident, kind hearted, and, nine times out of ten, possessed of considerable mental ability.—London Sketch.

CITY OFFICIALS.

- CITY OF RACINE.**
A. J. Horlick—Mayor.
William H. A. Strong—City Clerk.
W. C. Clemens—Treasurer.
John Dixon, John Liebler, H. P. Nelson—Assessors.
- SUPERVISORS.**
A. McAvoy—First Ward.
L. H. Vance—Second Ward.
P. J. Kilmann—Third Ward.
Jacob J. Hulse—Fourth Ward.
Lars Jorgensen—Fifth Ward.
Wm. C. Dow—Sixth Ward.
H. Miller—Seventh Ward.
Nels Hanson—Eighth Ward.
H. H. Weeks—Ninth Ward.
John H. Reight—Tenth Ward.
N. F. Anderson—Eleventh Ward.
- CITY OF BURLINGTON.**
E. F. Rakow—Mayor.
J. T. Prach—City Clerk.
Joseph Bitman—City Treasurer.
Nicholas Gill—Assessor.
- SUPERVISORS.**
Henry Edwards—First Ward.
Geo. H. Frantz—Second Ward.
F. C. Klein—Third Ward.
H. Schwartz—Fourth Ward.
- VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE.**
J. W. Dizon—President.
C. Drury—Clerk.
D. J. Jones—Assessor.
O. L. Crabb—Treasurer.
James Hurd—Supervisor.
- VILLAGE OF WATERFORD.**
Wm. Shenberg—President.
Christian Berger—Clerk.
F. H. Tiedel—Assessor.
Aug. Bucholtz—Treasurer.
A. S. Titus—Supervisor.
- CITY OF BURLINGTON.**
N. H. Ayers—Chairman, P. O. Burlington.
D. A. Watson—Clerk, R. R. No. 19, Burlington.
T. H. Richter—Treasurer, Burlington.
Joseph Yanny—Assessor, Burlington.
- TOWN OF CALEDONIA.**
Christian Erb—Chairman, R. R. No. 12, Caledonia.
J. W. Trumbull—Clerk, R. R. No. 1, Racine.
Frank Kvapil—Treasurer, R. R. No. 11, Caledonia.
O. J. Smith—Assessor, R. R. No. 2, Racine.
- TOWN OF DOVER.**
J. L. Smith—Chairman, Dover.
Elmer Quirk—Clerk, Dover.
Charles Mealy—Treasurer, Waterford.
W. G. Harry—Assessor, Kansasville.
- TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.**
Geo. C. Peterson—Chairman, West Racine.
J. D. Jones—Clerk, R. R. No. 2, Racine.
W. E. Jones—Treasurer, R. R. No. 4, Racine.
J. H. Crane—Assessor, R. R. No. 4, Racine.
- TOWN OF NORWAY.**
Albert Anderson—Chairman, R. R. No. 24, Waterford.
D. J. English—Clerk, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
Edmund Johnson—Treasurer, R. R. No. 25, Waterford.
Albert Hanson—Assessor, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
- TOWN OF RAYMOND.**
J. H. Krueger—Chairman, R. R. No. 10, Franksville.
W. G. Slumway—Clerk, R. R. No. 12, Caledonia.
Geo. Johnson—Treasurer, R. R. No. 10, Franksville.
M. Christianson—Assessor, R. R. No. 10, Franksville.
- TOWN OF ROCHESTER.**
W. H. Dalton—Chairman, Rochester.
William M. Elm—Clerk, Rochester.
John L. Lehman—Treasurer, Rochester.
J. A. Kilpatrick—Assessor,

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

North Cape

North Cape, Oct. 26.
Mr. and Mrs. John Dahl met a sad loss in the death of their oldest son, Olaf, who died Thursday morning at the age of twenty-two years, seven months and twenty-one days. Olaf was a very industrious young man and the mainstay of his father on the farm. He was sick only about a week, dying from cerebro hemorrhage. The sympathy of all is extended to the family. A father, mother, three sisters, Lavinia, Inga and Annie, and one brother, Clarence, survive. The funeral is announced to take place from his late home at eleven o'clock Sunday. Miss Minnie Olson and Peter H. Adland were married Thursday afternoon at four o'clock. Rev. O. A. Schmidt performing the ceremony, which took place at the bride's old home, only the immediate family being present. After receiving congratulations and partaking of an elegant supper the happy couple took their departure in their auto and will spend a few days at Milwaukee, Waukesha and other points. The bride is a very estimable young lady and has spent the past two years in Chicago, where she had employment. The groom is one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers in this vicinity and all join in wishing them a long, prosperous, and happy wedded life.
Mrs. P. Hjerregaard will entertain the M. E. sewing society Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31.
The Nyström is home again after a short stay in Corlies.
Carl Rygh took Chris. Hanson to Racine a few days ago to consult a physician.

Mrs. Severin Rygh and Miss Tillie Gundersen at Milwaukee were guests a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Olson. Several invitations have been received here to the wedding at Hastings, Nebraska, of Miss Ida Olson, formerly of this place to Mr. Newton Converse of that place on Wednesday, Oct. 30. The bride-to-be is a pretty highly esteemed young lady and her many friends here extend their heartiest congratulations.
Many from this place attended the missionary feast that took place at Wind Lake Lutheran church Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Royal Neighbors will have a Halloween social at M. W. A. hall Thursday evening. An interesting program will be followed by a lunch and all kinds of Halloween games. All are invited.

Andrew Overson has purchased Mrs. S. Swenson's farm which he has been renting a number of years.

Mrs. A. A. Smith of Tieland is spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Rygh.

Mrs. Thos. Adland was out from Milwaukee to attend the marriage of her son P. H. Adland and is visiting relatives.

Miss Lavinia Dahl was called home from Milwaukee on account of the sickness and death of her brother, Olaf.

Rufus Waldron is moving on to the H. Christianson farm he recently bought and N. K. Jensen and family are moving on to the farm vacated by Mr. Waldron which they purchased some time ago.

Mrs. James Christianson is entertaining a number of little folks this afternoon in honor of the birthday of her daughter Gladys.

The Raymond stone crusher is in operation again on the farm of Henry Shuman.

Dr. Knap who contemplated locating here, thought he would have a better opening at Union Grove and has his sign out in that town.

Dr. Bengren, a veterinarian from Kenosha, is here at present and may locate permanently.

An immense amount of tile is being hauled away from the tile factory this fall.

Miss Eliza Mahaffy and her mother, Mrs. McAdams who have been at Roy Mahaffy's the past three months returned this week to their home in Milwaukee.

Archbishop Messmer confirmed a class of about seventy in St. Mary's Catholic church on Sunday.

Our Burlington milk dealers are now charging six cents per quart for milk.

Miss Leonora Meinhart returned from Germany last week, accompanied by Mrs. L. A. Gorda, who will spend some time here visiting friends.

Mrs. W. M. Newberry entertained a number of her lady friends Thursday on the occasion of her 50th anniversary.

A dance will be given at the Opera house here on Nov. 8th, Hertz's orchestra furnishing the music.

Fred Itzin has purchased the interest of P. Strassen in the furniture store here, and the firm name will now be McCarthy & Itzin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prasech celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last Saturday. A large number of relatives and friends were present at their home on Lewis street where they enjoyed the hospitality of the Prasechs during the day.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kirchner of Milwaukee, spent Sunday in this city.

Mr. J. Yonk and family visited Milwaukee friends last week.

Mr. Wm. Meineke has bought a lot from Mrs. H. Konst and will build a foundation for a house this fall.

Mr. W. R. Salitt of Chicago is a guest at the "Burlington" house, where he will remain for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Greely of Caldwell was a Burlington visitor one day last week.

Mrs. Haight and daughter Mable have gone to Chicago for a visit with Mr. Eugene Haight.

Mr. Frank Miller of Racine was an over Sunday visitor at the home of Louis Wagner of this city.

Albert Konst, Jesse Bankes, Louis Wagner and Will Konst spent Sunday fishing and hunting at Long Lake. As a result of the day's sport the boys displayed several strings of fine bass and pickerel, nine rabbits and ten ducks. The boys report having partaken of a "jungle stew" at Albert Konst's luncheon prepared by Al and Jesse Wheeler, which was fine.

Our farmers are busily engaged drawing their Holland cabbage.

Quite a number from here attended Geo. Gillette's sale.

A. Schewe will hold a public auction at his premises on November 5.

Mr. James Hansen made a business trip to the Belk City on Friday last.

Mr. Marcus Isaacson visited at James Hansen's, 1455 Dairy avenue, Ives Grove over Sunday.

Misses Ella and Delia Thyes of Racine visited with Miss Annie Feneber the past week.

Miss Gertrude Easton visited with her parents at Caledonia over Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Seeger is busy drawing products to Racine.

Mr. Wm. Thyes of Racine visited with Henry Feneber's.

The pupils in school district No. 11, who have been neither absent nor tardy during the month are Esther Shannon, Amelia Hansen, Bessie Shannon, Cecelia Hanrahan, Lily Hansen and Roy Johnson.

Miss Lillie and Emma Franke, Miss Gertrude Easton and Mr. Al. Seeger, spent Wednesday evening with James and Annie Hansen.

Mr. Pleasant, Oct. 28, 1907.
The farmers around here are busy hauling their cabbage crop to market.

Mrs. Clara M. Jacobson who is teaching in District No. 10, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Burlington, Wis.

Mrs. W. E. Fuller and Mrs. J. Booth, both of Chicago, Ill., are spending a few days with their sister, Mrs. W. S. Hood.

Mrs. R. Parry who has been very sick is greatly improved.

Grandpa Mann of Racine and Mrs. W. T. Jones called on relatives and friends at Raymond Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGregor entertained company from Milwaukee last Sunday.

Bristol, Oct. 28.
Mrs. Isaac Griffith visited her sister Mrs. T. A. Davis over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary E. Benson and daughter Nina attended the Ladies' Aid Fair, Friday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rowe of Richmond visited friends here over Sunday.

C. M. Bishop spent Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. Will Roberts of Paris visited friends here Sunday.

Richard Jones has purchased one of C. E. Williams' farms, commonly known as the old Thorpe place.

Mrs. Richard Hughes of Racine returned home Friday afternoon, having spent several weeks with her aunt Mrs. John Jones.

J. E. Dixon and his gang are at work remodeling the factory for the Bowman Dairy Co.

Miss Lydia Curtis is spending a few days in Genoa.

Mr. Frank Fox has returned from his vacation and is now doing duty on Route No. 31.

G. P. Willet and family made a trip to Kenosha Thursday evening to hear Miss Caffery who is holding meetings there.

John Edwards and Miss Ellis of Kenosha spent Sunday with John Jones and family.

Thomas Healey of Nebraska visited friends here last week.

Perhaps Senator Beveridge says the president is positively the only man who can defeat Bryan in 1908. Very complimentary to the president, but hardly fair to the great Republican party.

Kansville

Kansville, Wis., Oct. 28.
Mr. John Vanderboom attended the funeral of an uncle at Franklin last Friday.

Mrs. George Englehardt and Mrs. John Ketterhagen called on Mrs. A. Miller during the past week.

Miss Hannah Heaver of Paris is visiting Mrs. Fred Souder and family this week.

Mr. Fred Verhulden of Brighton took in Kansville sights last Sunday.

Mrs. Helena Blandin of Racine visited Mrs. Margaret Collar one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zeihen Sundayed with his brother John Zeihen and family at Brighton.

Miss Loretta Welsh and brother Willie, were guests of Mr. Chas. Chonk and family on Sunday.

A. Miller and wife were Racine and Milwaukee visitors last week Tuesday.

Mr. James Carroll of Chicago visited with relatives here a few days last week.

Mr. E. Steinhoff and family spent Sunday with Theo. Heinen and family.

Grading for the new ice track to Eagle Lake, started this week.

Mrs. Dan McCormick is on the sick list, and is under Dr. McCracken's care.

Mr. Peter Miller assisted John Jung in moving a few days recently.

Miss Susie Weik accompanied by her brother Will, were visitors at the Herdeman home on Sunday.

On Wednesday evening of last week a very pleasant time was had at the home of Mr. Fred Hillman, the occasion being his 21st birthday.

Mr. Chris Ludwig transacted business at Kenosha and Racine one day last week.

Mrs. Margaret Collar spent the latter part of the week with Miss Katie King and Mrs. P. Briody.

Mrs. Peter Schmitt of Chicago is visiting her cousin Mrs. John Jung a few days.

Miss Bertha Griebel of Burlington and Mr. Jake Weber were among those attending the Brighton dance last Friday evening and report a fine time.

Cabbage is selling at \$6.00 per ton now and the shipment is greater than ever before.

Ives Grove, Oct. 28.
Prof. Zimmerman paid an official visit to our school Tuesday.

A few of our thirty-third degree fans witnessed the base ball game between Racine and Detroit at Racine Monday.

Mr. Edward Cripeau of Racine has rented the Henry William's farm for a term of years.

The auction sale of Geo. Gillette held Wednesday was well attended, everything bringing a good price.

Cabbage shippers are being delayed getting rid of their product caused by the lack of cars.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. Manley Hansen Saturday evening by about thirty of his friends, the occasion being his twenty-first birthday, an unusual good time was enjoyed by all present.

The fact that residents of the rural districts are being kept abreast of the times is evinced by the fact that one of the leading Chicago dailies is sending their Sunday edition out on the rural routes on Saturday.

Messrs. F. O. and W. A. Magie of Chicago visited with Mr. C. O. Olson Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. E. G. Tann of the Rochester Academy called here Saturday in the interests of that institution.

The basketball team has arranged for several games to be played in the near future.

Miss Edna Herzog of Corlies visited with Miss Edith Roberts last week.

Caledonia, Oct. 28.
Dr. John Hess, of the Cream City visited his parents last Sunday.

The funeral services of Miss Kate Ryan formerly of Caledonia, were held in the St. Louis church last Thursday morning.

Mr. Fred Wendt entertained a number of friends from Kuehland, last Sunday.

Mr. Simon Schaffer and family of Milwaukee spent two days of last week visiting his country relatives and treating them to rides in his new auto.

Mrs. Young of Racine visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Briet, last Saturday.

Mr. G. L. Smith, attended the lodge meeting of the Free Masons, held at Union Grove on last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Joe Wynhoff, was happily surprised by eighteen of his young friends last Wednesday evening, the occasion being his birthday. After a four months' layoff he has resumed his former position at Lower A 68.

Mr. Louis Thelen, has commenced his term of school at Marquette College in Milwaukee.

Rochester, Oct. 28, 1907.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Summers will attend the Metcalf and Slatery wedding at Raymond on the 30th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rowntree spent Sunday with the Vyvyan family at Yorkville.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Merriek left Saturday, for the west.

Judge C. J. Hatz of Aberdeen, S. Dak., spent Thursday and Friday at the Hute home.

Mrs. Wm. Ela is reported on the sick list. Many in our vicinity are afflicted with severe colds.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence eBaumont spent part of last week with the Beaumont family in our village.

The Ladies' Aid will serve a chicken pie supper in the church dining rooms on the 21st of November. They will also have a sale of many useful garments and fancy work.

Frank Dalton has reached his destination in California, and is enjoying meeting a number of former acquaintances.

Roy Delap who has been with the Dalton family for a number of weeks, left last Saturday for Colorado, to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and daughter, Mrs. George Ela attended the funeral of Mrs. Blackman at Bristol, Sunday. Mrs. Blackman was a sister of Mrs. Burgess.

Miss Armina Blackford returned home last week from Columbus, Ohio, where she has been on a visit at the home of her grandmother.

Len. More, wife and four children from the northern part of the state, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Farr part of last week, also of the Dalton and Hoyt families. They are on their way to the south, where they expect to locate.

Clarence Axtell, Mary and Leslie Wiley Imogene and Jessie Rowntree were among those who attended a house party at the Holloway home at Union Grove last Friday night.

Miss Edna Ayers came home Friday night to remain over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Patten were Sunday guests at O. J. Merrill's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lewis of Beaumont, spent Sunday at Wm. Row's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mohr and family have departed for their future home at Wheaton, Ill., where Mr. Jewett has bought a farm, where Mr. Mohr intends to be superintendent. Mrs. and the Misses Mohr will spend a week in Chicago before leaving for Wheaton.

Mrs. A. J. Sumner of Waterloo, who has been the guest of Mrs. John Reid, Phillips avenue, will leave in a few days for Gainesville, Texas, where she will spend the winter with her brother, Mr. H. D. Cadwell.

Dr. Carr of Frankville has transferred his practice to Dr. A. S. Thompson of Mt. Hope, Wis. Dr. Carr will probably spend the winter in the south and Dr. Thompson will take charge on Nov. 6th.

The Chicago water works is run by the city, and yet horrible enough, complaints mount up, charging poor management with guess work in meter reading, waste of water and with bills being sent in from vacant property. Again may be that personal equation with politicians is the least in evidence.

A Chicago paper demands a man for governor. It follows this with specifications as to the sort of a man. Perhaps one of the brainy women of the Confederated Women's clubs might fill the seemingly impossible specifications.

Carroll's famous number one Seranton is the best hard coal, and costs no more than any other, same in quality year after year, as thousands can testify. Don't experiment and run chances, buy your coal from Carroll and you can be sure of comfort and satisfaction. Once a customer of Carroll's you always will be.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS
New York Stocks.
Reported by E. W. Northrop and Co.
New York, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1907.

List of Stocks	Opening	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	104	104	102	103 1/4
Am. Tobacco	70	70 1/4	69 1/4	69 3/4
Canada Pac.	152 1/2	152 1/2	150	150 1/2
Am. Cotton	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
Am. Coal	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
B. & O.	31	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
C. & N. W.	108 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 3/4
Gen. Ltr.	35	35	33 1/4	33 3/4
Ill. Pac.	104 1/4	104 1/4	102 1/4	102 3/4
Mich. Ltr.	104 1/4	104 1/4	102 1/4	102 3/4
N. York Cent.	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
Pa. Coal	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
Rock Island	14 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
St. Paul	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Union Pac.	110 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	108 3/4
Wabash	14 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
West. Union	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Wis. Cent. Pac.	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Wm. L. & N.	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts about 21,000; market steady; beefs 3.60@4.40; cows 1.20@5.00; calves 4.50@6.75; Texans 3.50@4.40; watermen 3.20@5.75; stockers and feeders 2.40@4.50.
Hogs—Receipts about 18,000; market 5 to 10c higher; light 5.00@6.20; mixed 5.00@6.25; heavy 5.35@6.20; rough 3.35@5.50; pigs 5.45@6.50; bulk of sales 5.60@5.90.
Sheep—Receipts about 40,000; market weak; native 2.70@6.45; western 2.70@4.45; yearlings 5.20@5.00; lambs 4.50@7.20; western 5.40@7.15.

CHICAGO CLOSING MARKETS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Close: Wheat Dec. 97 1/2; May 1.05 1/2.
Corn—Dec. 57 1/2; May 59 1/4.
Oats—Dec. 49; May 52 1/2.
Pork—Jan. 14.87 1/2; May 15.00.
Lard—Jan. 35.00@35.25; May 37.00.
Ribs—Jan. 7.92 1/2@7.95; May 7.92 1/2.
Cash—73.
Barley—Cash 65@60.
Timothy—Oct. 47.00.
Flax and clover, nothing doing.
Cheese easy; dairies 15 1/2c; twins 15c; young Americas 13 1/2c.
Poultry live weak; turkeys 14c; chick-

ens 16c; springs 10 1/2c.
Potatoes steady 54@52c.
Veal easy; 50 to 60 pound weights 8@ 1/2c; 60 to 85 pound weights 8 1/2@8 1/2c; 85 to 110 pound weights 8 1/2@10c.
Butter steady; creameries 23@26 1/2c; dairies 21 1/2@24 1/2c.
Eggs steady; at mark, oases included 17 1/2@20 1/2c.

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKETS
Hogs—Receipts 800; 5@10c higher.
Mixed and butchers 5.65@6.15
Packers 5.40@5.80
Rough heavy 5.00@5.35
Light 5.65@6.10
Pigs 5.50@5.50
Bulk 5.60@5.90
Cattle—Receipts 100; steady.
Butcher's steers, good to choice 4.00@5.00
Medium to good 3.25@3.75
Heifers, medium to good 3.25@3.75
Common to fair 2.00@2.50
Cows, good to choice 2.00@2.50
Fair to good 1.75@2.25
Canners 1.00@1.50
Cutters 1.75@2.25
Bulls, good to choice 3.00@3.50
Bologna bulls, common to fair 2.25@2.65
Feeders 2.85@3.30
Stockers 2.00@2.65
Milkers and springers, common unsaleable except for canners
Good to choice 3.50@4.50
Calves—Receipts, none; steady.
Heavy grassers 2.25@4.00
Fair to good 1.50@2.75
Choice to prime 6.50@7.75
Sheep—Receipts 100; steady.
Common to fair 2.00@2.25
Good to choice 3.75@5.00
Lambs, common to fair 4.00@5.75
Choice to prime 6.25@6.75
Bucks 2.25@3.00

MEATS AND POULTRY.
Live Poultry—Hens, lightweights 7 1/2c; heavy 8c; roosters old and stage-old or young 10c; all white 10 1/2c; turkeys plump, 13c; poor thin, 10 1/2c; geese per dozen, heavy, 12.00@14.00; poor or thin 8@8c.
Pigeons—Live per dozen 90@1.00; dead, 75@85; squabs, per doz, 1.75@2.00; thin, do, 75c@1.00.
Veal—Carcasses weighing 50 to 60 lbs, 6@6 1/2c; 60 to 75 lbs, fair to good, 7 1/2@7 1/2c; 75 to 90 lbs, good to choice 8c; 90 to 110 lbs, fancy 9@9 1/2c; extra fancy, white-meat 10c; 90 to 120 lbs, coarse and thin, 6@7c.
Spring Lambs—\$3.00 and \$5.00 a piece.
Dressed Hogs—Small, choice, 7 1/2c; large heavy, 7@7 1/2c.
Game—Rabbits per doz, 1.50@1.75; squirrels 55@55c.

DAIRY MARKETS.
Butter—Market steady; extra creamery 23c; firsts 27@28c; seconds, 24c@25c; process renovated, 25@26c; fancy dairy 26c; fresh lumps, 23@24c; roll, 23@24c; packing stock 18@19c; grease 9@7c.
Eggs—Market firm; current receipts fresh 22c; No. 1, recondit 24c; seconds, 13@15c; checks 10@11c.

Racine Markets.
Racine, Wis., Oct. 28, 1907.
PRODUCE—
Butter—Butter 23 1/2c
Creamery Butter 23 1/2c
Eggs 23 1/2c
Cheese 14 1/2c
New Potatoes 6 1/2c
Beans 2 1/2c@2 3/4c

D. P. WIGLEY
GRAIN
Vigant No. 2 1 1/4
Wheat No. 2 1 1/4
Rye No. 2 53
Buckwheat 23
Corn new 23
Clover 23

WHEAT FLOUR—
High Grade Patent Wheat Flour 6 1/2
Common Patent W. H. Flour 5 1/2
Bakers 4 1/2
Rye Flour 4 1/2

SLICED—
Clover per hundred 15 00
Timothy per hundred 15 00

SALES—
BURLIERS—
White Country Middlings, per T. 20 00
White Country Middlings, per T. 20 00
Brass 25 00
Ground Corn and Oats, pure half and half 33 00

HANSON & SCHWEITZER
MEATS—
Hogs dressed 5 50
Calves alive 5 00
Lambs alive 5 00
Poultry—
Cattle alive 26 00
Sprinklers alive 26 10
HUCKLEBERRY

HIDES—
Green No. 1, trimmed, per lb. 7 1/2c
Green No. 2, trimmed, per lb. 7 1/2c
Cured No. 1 7 1/2c
Cured No. 2 7 1/2c
CALVESKINS—
Green No. 1, trimmed, per lb. 11 1/2c
Green No. 2, trimmed, per lb. 10